

ernment and the public from shortage of coal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4929. By Mr. VAILE: Petition of sundry citizens of Denver, Colo., favoring increase of pension to Civil War veterans, their widows, and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

4930. By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: Petition signed by various residents of his district (ninth Kentucky), urging passage of legislation for the relief of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

4931. By Mr. WARREN: Petition of mechanics of Elizabeth City, N. C., protesting the passage of Senate bill 4688, introduced by Senator Wadsworth; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

4932. By Mr. ZIHLMAN: Petition of citizens of Rockville, Md., urging immediate action and support of the bill to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, January 14, 1927

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, another day has been given unto us in Thy gracious providence, another day of usefulness, of responsibility, and of larger outlook. We therefore pray Thee for wisdom and ask that we may be guided in our counsels by Thy spirit of infinite grace and wisdom. Hear us, we beseech of Thee, and be near unto us constantly, that we may cling unto Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, January 11, 1927, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### MATERNITY AND INFANT HYGIENE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Labor, reporting, in response to Senate Resolution 326 (by Mr. BINGHAM, agreed to January 12 (legislative day of January 11), 1927), relative to the operations of the maternity and infancy act in connection with the several States which, with the accompanying papers, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

### EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS, ETC., OFFICE OF ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Architect of the Capitol, submitted pursuant to law, showing the exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year 1926, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lusk, Wyo., praying for the prompt passage of the so-called White radio bill without amendment, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a resolution adopted by a convention of the coal operators of Wyoming, at Rock Springs, Wyo., protesting against the passage of legislation providing for Government regulation of the bituminous-coal industry, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Burlingame, Kans., praying for the prompt passage of the so-called White radio bill without amendment, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WILLIS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Geneva and vicinity, in the State of Ohio, praying for the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Conneaut, Ohio, remonstrating against the ratification of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Cambridge, Seneca, Lore City, Derwent, Buffalo, Byesville, and Pleasant City, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against

the passage of any legislation amending the so-called Johnson Immigration Act, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition numerously signed by natives of the Virgin Islands who have migrated to the mainland of the United States since the transfer of the islands from Danish to American sovereignty, praying that the United States "free us from this anomalous position of being men without a country and enable us to assume those reciprocal relations with the American Commonwealth which inhere in the status of citizenship"; and also that the United States establish a permanent form of government for the Virgin Islands in keeping with American democratic ideals, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

Mr. TYSON. I desire to have inserted in the RECORD three telegrams in the nature of petitions from the Northwest Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and the commanders of two of the posts at Los Angeles in regard to the disabled emergency Army officers' bill. I ask that the telegrams may lie on the table.

There being no objection, the telegrams in the nature of petitions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., January 14, 1927.

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Care of Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

#### Petition

Northwest Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles having indorsed Tyson bill 3027 for retirement of disabled emergency Army officers, hereby petitions Senate that such bill be made special-order business of Senate immediately after disposition on maternity and infancy bill. By direction.

EDWARD Z. COLLINGS, President.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., January 14, 1927.

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Care of Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

#### Petition

Quentin Roosevelt Chapter No. 5, Disabled American Veterans of World War, composed of over 85 per cent former enlisted men, having unanimously indorsed Tyson bill (S. 3027) for retirement of disabled emergency Army officers, hereby petitions the Senate that such bill be made special order of business of the Senate immediately after disposition of maternity and infancy bill. By direction.

FRANK J. IRWIN, Commander.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., January 14, 1927.

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Care of Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

#### Petition

Hollywood Post No. 43, American Legion, composed of over 85 per cent enlisted men, having unanimously indorsed Tyson bill (S. 3027) for retirement of disabled emergency Army officers, hereby petitions Senate that such bill be made special-order business of Senate immediately after disposition of maternity and infancy bill. By direction.

WILLIAM A. KNOTT, Commander.

### MATERNITY AND INFANT HYGIENE

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a letter in the nature of a petition from Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1927.

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I desire to advise you of the interest of the American Farm Bureau Federation in H. R. 7555, authorizing appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1928, and June 30, 1929, for carrying out the provisions of the so-called maternity and infancy act of November 23, 1921.

I have referred this measure to the members of the national home and community committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and it has their approval. I am also authorized by the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation to support this measure.

Inasmuch as the bill has already passed the House and is now before the Senate for consideration, I wish to convey to you at this time the hope that it may receive early and favorable action by the Senate.

Very respectfully,

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,  
CHESTER H. GRAY,  
Washington Representative.

#### PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a resolution adopted on the 9th instant by a mass meeting of citizens of Houston, Tex., which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution to defend the Constitution of the United States against its enemies adopted by mass meeting of citizens of Houston, Tex., on January 9, 1927

Whereas the Constitution of the United States and every part of it is the supreme law of the land, and since allegiance to it, to respect it and defend it against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, is binding upon all States, all officers, and all citizens: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the citizens here gathered, That we deplore the failure of any State to enact laws to enforce the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution as expressly called for by section 2 of that instrument;*

That we call on all citizens to respect the eighteenth amendment and on all officers to enforce it and the laws passed to uphold it;

That we will repudiate any candidate for public office—local, State, or National—regardless of his religious, political, or other affiliations, who is guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Constitution of the United States.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. SMITH. From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I report back with amendments the bill (S. 4909) authorizing the Director of the Census to take a census of baled cotton, known as the "carry over," on hand on August 1, 1927, and to make and publish a report thereof. I will submit later a report to accompany the bill.

Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 4943) for the relief of George H. Cecil, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1244) thereon.

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 12109) to amend section 115b of subchapter 3 of chapter 1 of the District of Columbia Code (Rept. No. 1245);

A bill (H. R. 12110) to amend section 1135, chapter 31, of the District of Columbia Code (Rept. No. 1246);

A bill (H. R. 12217) relating to the appointment of trustees and committees (Rept. No. 1247); and

A bill (H. R. 12218) amending sections 1125 and 1127, chapter 31, of the District of Columbia Code (Rept. No. 1248).

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 4941) to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1249) thereon.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN FLORIDA

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the New York Evening Post relative to industrial conditions in the South. There has been more or less published in the RECORD along that line in the last few days, and I desire to have this article likewise printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The article is as follows:

FLORIDA'S RECOVERY FROM DEFLATION AMAZES HER BOOSTERS—END OF GAMBLING IN REAL ESTATE MARKED BEGINNING OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT SPECTACULAR IN ITS SWIFTNESS, AND, DESPITE HURRICANE LOSSES, STATE PILES UP HUGE SURPLUS AS BANKS REGAIN PRESTIGE

By Peter O. Knight (Knight, Thompson & Turner, of Tampa)

Because of the wide publicity given to hectic real-estate speculation, with which Florida was afflicted in 1925, persons outside Florida became obsessed with the idea the chief business of Florida was real-estate speculation.

When gambling in real estate ceased last December these same people became satisfied with business in Florida and its progress had ceased, and thereupon this State was afflicted with such a series of misrepresentations affecting its solvency and credit and the solvency and credit of its banks and institutions as no State in history ever had to contend with.

Because of the weakening, to a greater or less extent, of confidence in Florida's institutions a deflation period set in, which did not end until July. At that time there were published the statements of the banks of the country, as called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, and the statements of Florida banks showed them to be in sounder and more liquid condition, having more cash as against total resources and more cash as against total deposits, than the banks of any State in the Union. So proud were the Florida banks of their condition that many of them had their statements published in New York.

#### STATE'S RESOURCES RISE

And now, although Florida has gone through this deflation period plus a terrific hurricane, its banks have total deposits of \$750,000,000, more than three times the amount of deposits of the entire 16 Southern States in all of their banks and trust companies in 1881; the State does not owe a dollar, does not have one penny of outstanding indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, and has, as of this writing (November 19), \$14,000,000 of idle cash in the State treasury, which amount, because of taxpaying time just commencing, will be increased to approximately \$28,000,000 by June 1.

And, strange to say, in the middle of July, the end of the deflation period, State taxes were voluntarily reduced by the State administration 30 per cent. And Florida has no income tax, no inheritance tax, no severance tax, no corporation tax, no corporation stock transfer tax, no franchise tax, and no tax on intangibles, raising all revenue for the expenses by an occupational tax, a gasoline tax, and an ad valorem tax on real and personal property.

I doubt whether any other State could have as successfully, in the face of false reports affecting its solvency, gone through with the situation as Florida has.

#### FLORIDA'S REAL MERIT

The reason for it is that Florida has real merit. It has had constant and continuous development for many years. The hectic real-estate gambling was simply an incident to our extraordinary and sound commercial development; and, contrary to the general opinion throughout the United States, Florida, as a whole, has done this year the greatest amount of business in its history.

By reason of its incomparable climate and the productivity and variability of its soil it raises 250 varieties of field crops, fruits, and vegetables; supports its people; probably the same number of tourists; and ships 100,000 carloads of perishable commodities annually.

It receives millions of dollars annually from its sponge industry, fish and sea-food industry, naval stores, lumber, phosphate, and cattle industries, and from the hundreds of thousands of tourists who come to Florida; and the value of its manufactured products now amounts to an excess of \$300,000,000 a year. It produces more per acre per capita in dollars and cents than any other State. It could easily build a wall around itself and support itself without intercourse with the outside world.

#### EVIDENCE OF RECOVERY

As an evidence of the great increase of business this year over the same period last year, I might cite that for the first nine months of 1926, 961,000 automobiles crossed the Gandy Bridge, a link in the main highway of the west coast, as against 630,000 for the same period of 1925; Florida showed an increase of 130 per cent in sales of ordinary life insurance for the first nine months of this year, compared with the same period of last year, the largest increase of any State in the Union; the increase in registration of automobiles in Florida for 1926 over 1925 was 76 per cent, leading the Nation; expenditures by public utilities, railroads, and building operations generally were 30 per cent more for the first nine months of 1926, as compared with the same period of last year; the consumption of cement up to the present time has shown an increase of almost 50 per cent over the same period of last year.

Collections from the gasoline tax for the first nine months of 1926 amounted to \$8,863,000, against \$4,477,000 for the same period in 1925. Gross receipts from the gasoline tax for the first nine months exceeded the entire year of 1925.

#### LEAD IN INCOME TAXES

It will no doubt surprise the Nation that Florida this year heads the list of States in the percentage of Federal income-tax payments; that it is ninth in point of size in payments; that it will pay \$50,000,000 in income taxes this year, against \$15,000,000 for last year; that, although the smallest State in the South in population, it will pay more income taxes than the States of North Carolina and Texas combined, more than the States of Virginia and Texas combined, more than the States of Maryland, the District of Columbia, South Carolina, and Mississippi combined, and more than the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina combined.

During the deflation period, when it appeared banks of Florida would be unable to stand the strain, officers of the Federal reserve bank of this district concluded Florida would need at least \$100,000,000, and they were prepared to extend that assistance. There never was a time during the entire period when the borrowings of all the banks in Florida combined amounted to \$7,000,000. And to-day, at the end of



it all, total borrowings of the Florida banks from the Federal reserve bank of this district amounted to only \$5,000,000; and our banks have on deposit with the Federal reserve bank at this writing in excess of \$18,000,000, which, with the season ahead of us, will be rapidly increased, and borrowings will surely disappear.

In addition, 21 of the 28 small banks that closed their doors have reopened.

There must be something to Florida besides hot air. It still stands the wonder of the world, and it will grow more rapidly in the future and have sounder and greater development than ever before.

FLORIDA GAINS BY SPECULATION'S END—OUTLOOK BRIGHTER THAN A YEAR AGO BECAUSE OF BAN ON "WILDCATTING" IN REAL ESTATE, SAYS BARRON COLLIER

By Barron Collier, president Barron G. Collier Advertising Co.

The real estate situation in Florida is, as everyone knows, less active to-day than it was a year ago. This is due to a number of things, chief of which is the fact that Florida, with John Martin as governor, by sweeping out wild speculators, has done much to attain the normal scale of progressive advancement.

Florida to-day is capable of producing even more in agricultural and mineral wealth than ever before. This is due to the great advances made in reclaiming her marvelously fertile acres from the wilderness which was Florida.

Florida's miles upon miles of beaches are fairer, more alluring, to-day than ever before. This is due to the enormous amount of money spent in the erection of beautiful hotels and bathing places.

The real value of Florida's vast lands is greater to-day than ever before, because of the railroad and highway construction which is rapidly going ahead in that State.

The result is that to-day Florida is forging ahead in a normal manner, progressively—not blatantly.

There is no decrease in the sincere interest in the progress of that State. This has made itself evident among the thinking people of every other State in the Union, for these people know now as they knew then, that the rattle and clamor of the trick manipulators who were responsible for the peak prices was not and never would be the barometer to indicate the true value of Florida's land. The land itself, its agricultural and mineral wealth, its marvelous health-giving climate, and scenic beauties constitute the scale upon which real values should be estimated.

I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that Florida's outlook is far more favorable now than it was a year ago.

There is every evidence now that Florida's march of progress and peace will move on and on, drawing thousands of persons seeking contentment, welfare, and happiness.

#### REFUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR-ELECT BROOKHART

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, certain charges made by the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK] on the floor of the Senate recently were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. That committee has made a thorough investigation of the matter and has come to the conclusion that there are no facts to substantiate the charges. I present the report, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire to have it read?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the report.

The Chief Clerk read the report (No. 1250), as follows:

"Rumors oft repeated reached me, which were later, seemingly, verified by two telegrams to me from close political friends of Senator Brookhart, and also newspaper reports, and on these I acted. Later, I find I am unable to substantiate these reports; and, therefore, am glad to withdraw the charges." [Statement of Senator STECK before the Committee on Interstate Commerce.]

The foregoing statement was made to the committee, and it is the opinion of the committee that there is no necessity for further action herein.

[At this point some routine business was transacted, which appears elsewhere.]

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I want to refer back to the report of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. May I inquire of the Senator from Indiana if evidence was taken by the committee?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. Was the evidence printed?

Mr. WATSON. I do not think it has been printed yet. We have had a great deal of evidence taken before the committee. The senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK] appeared before the committee on two occasions and Senator-elect Brookhart was there all the time Senator STECK was testifying. They were both there.

Mr. NORRIS. What action does the Senator ask the Senate to take on the report?

Mr. WATSON. None, except to approve our report. I will say to the Senator that we appointed a subcommittee—

Mr. NORRIS. When does the Senator expect to ask for action?

Mr. WATSON. I expected that it would be taken right away, but routine business intervened. I may say to the Senator that we appointed a subcommittee consisting of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GORT], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES]. After deliberation they made their report to the full committee, and the full committee accepted their report. I am hoping that the Senate will accept the report of the full committee, because the Senator from Iowa has stated to the committee, as the report sets forth, that there was no sufficient ground to justify him in making the statement.

Mr. NORRIS. In the report there is a quotation, which I have not read, of course, and only know about it from having heard it read at the desk, purporting in the main to be a statement from Senator STECK.

Mr. WATSON. To the subcommittee.

Mr. NORRIS. In that statement Senator STECK said that he had made the statement he did on the floor of the Senate, or rather sent the telegram which he stated on the floor of the Senate he had sent, because of certain newspaper reports he had read. I ask the Senator if those newspaper reports were produced before the committee?

Mr. WATSON. There was one newspaper report produced, but not in regard to the employment by Mr. Woods of Senator-elect Brookhart.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the main charge made against Mr. Brookhart.

Mr. WATSON. But that charge has been completely withdrawn and we state that there was no justification or foundation for it.

Mr. NORRIS. But I understand the statement to justify Senator STECK, in part at least, because he made this charge from some newspaper reports.

Mr. WATSON. No; I do not think so.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to know, and I think the Senate is entitled to know, upon what evidence the statement of Senator STECK contained in the telegram which he read to the Senate was based.

Mr. WATSON. He has said none, and we say none.

Mr. NORRIS. Is the committee taking the position, then, that if it was based on nothing, a serious charge of that kind can be made, published all over the United States, read on the floor of the Senate, and ended by the Senator saying "I made it without any reason, without any evidence, and I withdraw it"? Does that end it? Should that end this kind of a charge?

Mr. WATSON. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that a great number of Senators were talked to about the matter and they were satisfied with the statement. My understanding is that Senator-elect Brookhart himself is entirely satisfied with the statement made.

Mr. NORRIS. It is not a question of satisfying Mr. Brookhart, in my judgment.

Mr. WATSON. I rather think it is. He is satisfied, and especially when the Senator from Iowa reports that he heard the rumors and that on the rumors he made the statement—

Mr. NORRIS. And now he says he never heard the rumors.

Mr. WATSON. No; he does not say he never heard the rumors.

Mr. NORRIS. Then, why does not the committee require the production of evidence of the rumors? If there were rumors here and if he based his statement on the rumors, there is some justification for the statement. If that statement is made when there were no rumors, then there is a different proposition confronting us.

Mr. WATSON. The Senator from Iowa stated that there were rumors.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to know whether there were or not. I have been unable to find any. I supposed the committee was going to investigate whether there were any rumors.

Mr. WATSON. I will make this statement to the Senator—

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. I have the floor. If the Senator from Michigan wants to interrupt me, I will yield to him.

Mr. COUZENS. The evidence before the Committee on Interstate Commerce was taken down stenographically, and if the Senator from Nebraska would like to have it printed it can be printed with the consent of the Senate. I think it

will answer a great many of the questions the Senator is now raising. It was taken quite voluminously. It is true that the evidence is not before the Senate, but it was taken down stenographically and may be reported to the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to read now from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 10 from the telegram which Senator STECK himself read on the floor of the Senate, being what he said in this telegram:

It is currently rumored here in Washington that you are now here as a paid lobbyist of Mr. Woods and interests seeking his confirmation, and these telegrams give color of truth to such rumors.

In other words, "it is rumored in Washington currently that you are the paid lobbyist of Mr. Woods" in his efforts to secure his confirmation. Now, as I understand the chairman of the committee, the charge is withdrawn. I would like to know whether Senator STECK has admitted to the committee that there were no such rumors.

Mr. WATSON. No.

Mr. NORRIS. He still claims there were?

Mr. WATSON. He said there were such rumors.

Mr. NORRIS. Then if there were, he ought to be able to produce to the committee the men who told him about it or the newspaper extracts which he read. In other words, he ought to have been able to show what the rumors were. That statement is either true or false. I do not mean that the rumors, if there were rumors, are either true or false, but the statement that there were rumors in Washington currently reported that Mr. Brookhart was the paid lobbyist of Woods is either true or false. If it is true, the man who says there were such rumors will be able to produce evidence of them. If I say there is a rumor here to a certain effect, and I am asked about it, I can say, "I talked with Mr. Smith, and he told me. I talked with Mr. Jones, and he told me. I talked with this Senator, and he told me. I read it in the Washington Post, in the Herald, and in the New York Times." If there were rumors, we ought to have the evidence of them to see whether Senator STECK's statement is based on truth or whether it is made out of whole cloth.

Mr. WATSON. Will the Senator allow me to reply to that statement?

Mr. NORRIS. In just a moment I will yield to the Senator.

I can not refrain from observing, Mr. President, that since this thing occurred I have read in the newspapers statements and headlines, and if I had an hour or so I could gather them together and read them here, but all Senators have read them: "Brookhart to be investigated." "Charges against Brookhart." I have read in a paper printed in Omaha, Nebr., a Washington dispatch that does not mention the name of STECK. It says that there are rumors in Washington that Mr. Brookhart was the paid lobbyist of Woods to secure his nomination and confirmation, and that the Senate was investigating the rumors and had designated the Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the rumors.

They assumed that there were rumors. The whole article conveyed no other impression than that Brookhart was under investigation. The headlines of the Post and of the Star, published in this city, both of which I have seen, gave no other impression than that Brookhart is on trial, that Brookhart is charged with being a paid lobbyist for a man seeking a high executive office, and that he is paid to secure his confirmation by the Senate.

Now, we are met by the proposition of the committee that nothing further should be done. There is either an excuse for the statement that is made here, which makes a serious charge, or there is none, and I am sorry that the committee does not enlighten us as to whether there was any foundation or reason for a man making the charge.

I am so far confining what I have said to the charge that he is a paid lobbyist to secure the confirmation of Mr. Woods. It is no defense, when we are speaking of that charge, to say that the other telegrams, sent by men who are friends of Brookhart, give color or give the right to make this kind of a charge. They do not constitute a rumor in Washington currently reported. I do not want to be unjust to anybody, but if the Senate is not going to protect itself, if it is not going to protect those who are elected to seats in this body from charges which are absolutely without justification and without any foundation, but of a serious nature, then who is going to have any respect for the Senate? If it is not going to punish its own Members who make such charges without any reason for making them, then where are we drifting?

I have no part to take in any controversy that may exist or that has existed between these two men. I am willing that they should fight out anything they wish to in the newspapers; I am willing, if they are unfriendly, that they should make any

statement they may please and give it to the newspapers and fight it out. I will not interfere. But when a Senator comes on the floor of the Senate and makes a charge against a man who at present can not be here to defend himself, I am unwilling that it should be passed by with the whole country, through press reports, getting the idea that Brookhart is being investigated. We, of course, know that is not true. There was not any investigation of Brookhart. The committee were investigating to see whether the charges made by a Member of this body had any foundation or reason for having been stated.

Now I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, this matter was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee by action of the Senate. We at once sent for the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK]. We asked him the foundation of his statement. He replied that it was based on rumor; that is, the statement that Brookhart was a paid lobbyist for Mr. Woods. We then asked him whether or not he would give us the names of the individuals whom he had heard make these statements. He replied that he could not do that without consulting them. We then released him after some further examination along other lines. He came back the next day and stated that he was unwilling to give the names of the persons whom he had heard make these statements; that though he had heard different people make such statements, he would not divulge their names to the committee.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Indiana a question?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. I do not wish to take the time to read the evidence; but, as I understand, Senator STECK entirely withdrew the charge?

Mr. WATSON. He did.

Mr. BORAH. And he declined to state the source of his information?

Mr. WATSON. He did, except to state that it was rumor.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield to me?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In view of the statement just made by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], I deem it proper and to be my duty to say that it seems to me the Committee on Interstate Commerce has pursued the proper course in the matter, and, it having been stated by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK] that his statement was based on rumor, and that he withdraws the charges, there is no occasion for consuming the time of the Senate in further discussion of the subject. There is no charge against Senator-elect Brookhart which the Senate can investigate. The Senator from Iowa has withdrawn his charge. His withdrawal of it manifestly indicates that it should never have been made; and for my part I think that the Senate should proceed with its business.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, there is this in the situation which it seems to me is not fair—

Mr. WATSON. The Senator did not permit me to finish my statement.

Mr. NORRIS. Very well; I will let the Senator from Indiana do that. I thought he was through.

Mr. WATSON. The committee were charged with the responsibility of finding the facts, so far as we could; we have found them, so far as we could, and have made our report accordingly. It is not up to the Interstate Commerce Committee to suggest as to whether or not anything should be done as to Senator STECK. That is not our province. We have found the facts so far as we could find them. We brought Senator STECK before us. He declined to give the sources of his information. That closed that door in our faces. Then Senator-elect Brookhart, who was present, made a statement that he was not the paid lobbyist of Mr. Woods or his lobbyist without pay, nor was he in Washington as the lobbyist of any organization or of any association for pay, and never had been. Then Senator STECK said that there was no foundation for the charges, and that is what the committee found. What else could it find?

Mr. NORRIS. I think the committee ought to have expressed some judgment to the Senate as to the right of a Senator himself to read on the floor of the Senate the telegram he sent containing this charge, based on what he said was rumor, and who, when he was faced with the facts, refused to divulge the sources of his information. If a charge is based on rumor, then the information coming to the person who says that it is based on rumor must necessarily not be confidential.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President—

Mr. NORRIS. If it is rumor, it would not come in that way.



Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I rise to a point of order. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Reports of committees are in order.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. The report of the committee having been made, is it not debatable?

Mr. WATSON. Not at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is objection, the Chair does not think the report is debatable at this time.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee, then, if I am not allowed to debate the question at this time, is it going to require action by the Senate to have the testimony in this case printed?

Mr. WATSON. No; the evidence is printed, I think.

Mr. NORRIS. I understood the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] to say that it had not as yet been printed.

Mr. COUZENS. It was taken down stenographically, but it has not been printed.

Mr. WATSON. I think the committee ordered it printed.

Mr. COUZENS. We ought to have done so, but I do not think we did.

Mr. WATSON. We will order it printed if the Senator wants it.

Mr. NORRIS. Is the Senator contemplating at some future time to call up this report for action by the Senate?

Mr. WATSON. I do not think so.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, does the report go to the calendar?

Mr. WATSON. No. It is all here.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that it is not debatable to-day, but that it goes over one day.

Mr. NORRIS. Is it possible that after the report of a committee investigating this serious charge comes in here the Senate can not act on it?

Mr. WATSON. I am entirely willing, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska, to have the Senate act on the report of the committee.

Mr. NORRIS. That is what I was asking the Senator.

Mr. WATSON. Inasmuch as this matter was committed to the Interstate Commerce Committee by a vote of the Senate, it is entirely satisfactory to me to have the Senate act on the report of the committee in due time.

Mr. NORRIS. Then, ought not the report to go to the calendar?

Mr. WATSON. It may go to the Calendar and in due time we will call it up.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It can be taken up on motion on the next day.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 5263) to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. PEPPER:

A bill (S. 5264) for the relief of John A. Thornton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 5265) granting a pension to Ida S. L. Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 5266) to regulate the sale of black bass in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A bill (S. 5267) to amend the packers and stockyards act, 1921; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BRUCE:

A bill (S. 5269) to extend the benefits of the employees' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Otis Gee, a former employee of the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEWART:

A bill (S. 5270) granting a pension to Catherine Haffey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 5271) granting an increase of pension to George E. West; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 5272) amending paragraph 5, Schedule A, Title VIII, of Public Law No. 20; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 5273) granting a pension to Claiborn D. Richards (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5274) granting a pension to Eli Lutes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5275) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Winters (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5276) granting a pension to Jacob Masters (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5277) granting a pension to Thomas Kinder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5278) granting a pension to Anthony Shell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5279) granting a pension to Nehemiah R. Ray (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5280) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Barker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MEANS:

A bill (S. 5281) for the relief of Steadman Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5282) for the relief of Athanasios Metaxiotis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5283) for the validation of the acquisition of Canadian properties by the War Department and for the relief of certain disbursing officers for payments made thereon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5284) for the relief of Miles E. Bailey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5285) for the relief of Chester C. Vargas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5286) for the relief of Henry F. Dolan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5287) for the relief of William H. Holmes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5288) for the relief of Curvin P. Gladfelter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5289) for the relief of Cornelius H. Witt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5290) for the relief of Birnie L. Brunson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5291) for the relief of James C. Roberts (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5292) for the relief of Clarence W. Nichols (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5293) for the relief of Joseph F. Kelley with accompanying papers; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 5294) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Green (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

#### VETERANS' ADJUSTED-SERVICE CREDIT

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a bill and say a few words in explanation of it, if I may have permission to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, this is a bill to provide immediate payment to the veterans, to the amount of their adjusted-service credit in accordance with the terms of the certificates they now hold. I introduce this bill because I believe it will be a great saving to the Government if we cash these certificates on the adjusted-service basis with 4 per cent interest to the date of surrender. It would solve a situation that is causing almost untold trouble throughout the country. It would save the Government millions of dollars, because a great many veterans would rather have a small amount now than to take chances of living long enough to get the total amount.

The bill (S. 5268) to provide for the immediate payment to veterans of the amount of their adjusted service credit, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### PERMANENT GOVERNMENT FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. BINGHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 4550) to provide a permanent government for the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions and ordered to be printed.

## ILLITERACY IN NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, there is an editorial in the Washington Post of this morning in regard to illiteracy in North Dakota, which I should like to have published in the RECORD, without reading. It gives the total number of illiterates in North Dakota as 2,935, which is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the population of the State, and I believe is a record for the States of the Union.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the editorial will be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial is as follows:

## ILLITERACY IN NORTH DAKOTA

For the last four years North Dakota has conducted a campaign for the abolition of illiteracy in every county of the State. That this movement has had surprising results is indicated in a report made by the department of public instruction, in which it is asserted that the number of illiterates, which was 9,938 four years ago, has been reduced to 2,935 and that in each of 17 out of the 53 counties there are fewer than 10 illiterates, while one county may boast of the fact that there is not within its borders a single adult, white or Indian, who can be thus classed.

Further than this it is claimed that about one-half of those who are unable to read and write in the State of North Dakota are Indians on reservations, many of them being over 60 years of age and able to speak only their native tongue.

This drive to stamp out ignorance was conducted by the public school officials, fraternal organizations, parent-teacher associations, and similar public-spirited bodies. In order to facilitate the movement night schools for the instruction of adult illiterates were conducted in most of the counties, many of which were under the charge of volunteer teachers. That the campaign was inexpensive from the standpoint of the taxpayer is shown by the fact that only \$4,000 was appropriated by the last legislature to pay half the salaries of the teachers in the night schools.

Nebraska and Iowa have been quarrelling for years over the question as to which of the two ranks higher in the matter of literacy. They will have to take North Dakota into the quarrel or remain in the background, for it is doubtful if there is another State, no matter how small its population, able to show fewer than 2,000 white illiterates within its borders.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JONES of Washington. I intend to present a conference report and ask for its consideration. It is rather an important matter, and so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Asbust	George	McKellar	Schall
Bayard	Gerry	McLean	Sheppard
Bingham	Gillett	McMaster	Shipstead
Blease	Glass	McNary	Shortridge
Borah	Goff	Mayfield	Smith
Bratton	Gooding	Metcalf	Smoot
Bruce	Gould	Moses	Steck
Cameron	Hale	Neely	Stephens
Capper	Harris	Norbeck	Stewart
Caraway	Harrison	Norris	Swanson
Couzens	Hawes	Nye	Tammell
Curtis	Heflin	Oddie	Tyson
Dale	Howell	Overman	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Johnson	Pepper	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Philpotts	Warren
Edge	Jones, Wash.	Pine	Watson
Ernst	Kendrick	Ransdell	Wheeler
Ferris	Keyes	Reed, Mo.	Willis
Fess	King	Reed, Pa.	
Fletcher	La Follette	Robinson, Ark.	
Frazier	Lenroot	Sackett	

Mr. STEPHENS. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to state that the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. GREENE] are engaged in the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

## RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I submit a conference report, and move that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11616) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have

agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to all of said amendments.

W. L. JONES,

CHAS. L. McNARY,

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

S. WALLACE DEMPSEY,

RICHARD P. FREEMAN,

J. J. MANSFIELD,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Washington that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President—

Mr. JONES of Washington. The question is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not debatable. [Putting the question:] The ayes have it, and the conference report is before the Senate. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire that the chairman of the committee explain the conference report which he has just submitted.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I can do that in one sentence. The House has agreed to every amendment put on the bill by the Senate.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I am glad to note that after full consideration the chairman of the Senate conferees has decided to modify the plan, which was originally agreed upon, touching the action proposed to be had with reference to this conference report. We were told yesterday that it was not necessary for the Senate to act upon this conference report at all. It was said that inasmuch as the House, in what seems to me to be an unparliamentary fashion, had rescinded its action, having first definitely decided to disagree to the Senate amendments, and then, without reconsideration, back-tracked and agreed to the Senate amendments, therefore it would not be necessary to bring up the matter in the Senate. I understood that the Senator from Washington entertained that view; but I am glad to note that he has modified that view, and now brings the matter before the Senate.

The report is, of course, debatable. I shall not take up the time of the Senate, however, because at some length I have expressed my entire disagreement with the bill in its present form.

As the bill came from the House of Representatives it involved an expenditure of some \$35,000,000. As it now stands, the expenditure is more than double that amount; and if we are to take into consideration the expenditure involved in the future in projects herein adopted, it will run into the hundreds of millions.

As I said, when the bill was before the Senate formerly I expressed my dissent to it. I content myself now by saying that so far as I am concerned I find myself unable to vote for the conference report; but I am delighted to know that the Senator from Washington has been examining the rules, and has modified his position touching the necessity for action by the Senate.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I simply desire to say that I have not modified my opinion, but I do not think we will have any trouble with this report.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the rivers and harbors bill which passed the Senate a few days ago I regard, I was about to say, as one of the most wicked bills of that character that have ever been passed. I assent to what the able Senator from Ohio has just stated as to the burdens which it will impose upon the Government of the United States. That bill, in my opinion, will cost the Government of the United States at least \$250,000,000. A large part of that will be expended in the coming fiscal year and the one following.

I was amazed at the number of new projects that were authorized to be investigated; but it seems, as we are advised by the chairman, that each one of those projects—without due consideration, I am afraid—was accepted, so that we do not know what the ultimate charge upon the Treasury will be. That it will be hundreds of millions of dollars, I think, can not be successfully disputed.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WILLIS. Will the Senator permit me to remind him just there, since he is speaking of these projects, that some of the projects that were adopted in these amendments were adopted in the face of the recommendations of the Army engineers. Projects are in this bill that have been abandoned by



action of Congress after tremendous expenditures upon them; and yet here they are in this bill, and they are to be put through, and the burden placed upon the people. Whether it shall be \$250,000,000 or twice that, nobody knows. I am calling attention to the fact that under the present method of constructing river and harbor bills the reports of the men who are supposed to know the virtues of these projects are disregarded, and projects are adopted merely because somebody wants them adopted.

Mr. KING. I agree with what the Senator states; and in the speech which I delivered in opposition to the bill I called attention to a very large number of projects which had been surveyed years ago, some of them as far back as 1875, 1882, 1895, and some of which have been recommended against by those who made the surveys and by officials of the War Department. No recommendation at all was made; nothing has been done by Congress during the 10, 15, 20, or 25 years since the surveys were made; and yet, in the face of a statute which, as I interpret it, forbids the adoption of another project after five years from the survey, we put into this bill a large number of projects.

I think the bill was a scandal. I think it was most improvident and most unwise. I think it does no credit to this honorable body, no credit to the administration, no credit to those who are supporting it. I think it is an unjust and oppressive burden upon the Treasury of the United States and upon the taxpayers of this Nation. I shall vote against it cheerfully, earnestly, cordially, and only regret that there are not more who will vote against the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### IMPORTATION OF MILK AND CREAM

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. LENROOT. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 11768, the milk bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the title of the bill.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11768) to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I ask to have the amendment stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 12, insert:

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to waive the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 5 of section 2 of this act in so far as the same relate to milk when issuing permits to operators of, or to producers for delivery to, creameries and condensing plants in the United States within 20 miles of the point of production of the milk, and who import no raw milk except for Pasteurization or condensing: *Provided*, That if milk imported when the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 5 of section 2 have been so waived is sold, used, or disposed of in its raw state, or otherwise than as Pasteurized, condensed, or evaporated milk by any person, the permit shall be revoked and the importer shall be subjected to fine, imprisonment, or other penalty prescribed by this act.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hattigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14557) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MADDEN, Mr. VARE, and Mr. BYRNS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14236) granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Rapides Parish, La., to construct a bridge across Red River at or near Boyce, La.

The message further announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 4702. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Kanawha River at Kanawha Falls, Fayette County, W. Va.;

S. 4740. An act granting the consent of Congress to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Warrior River;

S. 4813. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Minneapolis, Northfield & Southern Railway to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Minnesota River;

S. 4831. An act granting the consent of Congress to the highway department of Davidson County, of the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at a point near Andersons Bluff, connecting Old Hickory or Jacksonville, Tenn., by way of the Gallatin Pike, with Nashville, in Davidson County, Tenn.;

S. 4846. An act granting the consent of Congress to Tacony-Palmira Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at Palmyra, N. J.; and

S. 4874. An act to legalize a bridge across the Fox River in Algonquin Township, McHenry County, Ill., and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 15008. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to correct a misnomer contained in the act to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

#### THE SITUATION IN MEXICO AND NICARAGUA

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, the discussion that has taken place during the last few days regarding the troubles in Central America and Mexico has had the effect of awakening fears on the part of many of the American people that we are in danger of beginning war with Mexico. There are some who even think that there is danger of war with Nicaragua. This is due to the newspaper reports of the contest that is on regarding our policy in Central America and Mexico. This fear can have no foundation in fact unless it be the purpose of this Government to play the part of an overruling power in those countries.

I recognize, however, that if we should break relations with Mexico, and trouble should ensue over her land laws—a dispute which she offers to arbitrate—it might lead to most serious results. The different States of the Pacific coast have enacted land laws to control the ownership of land in those States. Japan has protested in the past against such legislation. We never have been willing to arbitrate that question, because we believed it is a matter involving our sovereignty. When we protest against the land laws of Mexico, the President of Mexico tells us that he is willing to submit the matter to arbitration. That offer is unanswerable, unless it be the purpose of this country to play the part of a big bully rather than a big brother.

When Mexico is willing to arbitrate a question which involves her own sovereignty, this country, if it desires to be fair, can not refuse such an offer. If we are right in our contention against these laws, we should be willing to submit it to arbitration, because it does not affect the sovereignty of this country; it affects only the claims of certain citizens of this country. Our complaints go to the very sovereignty of the Mexican Government. So when Mexico offers to submit to arbitration a question affecting her sovereignty, this country, in the eyes of the world, can not defend a position of refusal on the basis that we must protect the rights of our citizens. We have the power to take that course, but we can not afford to do so.

I recognize that a war with Mexico in itself would be simply a one-sided affair, but the Great World War started over trouble in the little country of Serbia, down in the center of Europe. I can not refrain from raising my voice in protest against a policy which might lead to a great conflagration. It involves the land laws of another country, and that country offers to arbitrate the question, while we have land laws in our own country protested against by another country which we refuse to arbitrate.

As to our treatment of Nicaragua, if our purpose be merely to protect our own citizens and their property, and our marines are there, the proposition made yesterday on this floor suggests the only proper and decent course to follow, because we can not defend a position in Nicaragua that proposes to compel the Nicaraguan people to have the kind of a government we want them to have. We can only defend our position there on the ground that we want to protect our own citizens and their property, and at the same time permit the Nicaraguan people to have a Government according to the will of the majority.

The policy which has been pursued for the past few years is now given as the reason for the present policy. If our present policy is wrong, that is no defense. Precedent is not a defense for wrong actions on the part of an individual, much less of a nation. To follow a wrong precedent makes that precedent even more powerful for wrong policies in the future.

When shall we come to the standard as a Nation that we will stop talking about precedents but will talk about justice and fair play in the dealings of a great, powerful Nation with a little, helpless country like Nicaragua?

Mr. WARREN. I ask the Senator if he will not permit me to have a message from the House laid before the Senate that conferees may be appointed on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DILL. I may say to the Senator that I have only a few words more to say. I will not take much time.

Mr. WARREN. Very well.

Mr. DILL. However, I may say to the Senator that other Senators have taken several hours to discuss this subject, and I feel at liberty to say what I have in mind to say.

The people of the United States, as a people, have no sympathy with a policy that proposes to say to the peoples of Central America and Mexico, "You must have governments satisfactory to us." No such meaning can be read into the Monroe doctrine or no such meaning can be defended if anyone tries to make such an interpretation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, does the Senator think there is any justification or excuse for the policy of our representatives intriguing with certain factions in a foreign country like Nicaragua?

Mr. DILL. I think it is indefensible and intolerable.

Mr. McKELLAR. It seems to me it is absolutely indefensible, and should not be tolerated for a moment. As to just how to get out of the difficulty we are already in, I confess I am not able to suggest a way, but I do think that in all our relations with our South American neighbors we should be exceedingly generous and scrupulously fair to them.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, it is ridiculous to talk about the countries of Central and South America or of the Government of Mexico opposing or defying the will of the United States. This Nicaraguan question becomes a question of big importance because it is tied up with the Mexican situation. Whether the country might be helpless or whether it be a country that might draw in other countries, as a matter of principle we should be fair and we should be just. As a matter of policy we should play the part I believe it was intended for this Republic to play, that of a great, powerful neighbor, that will insist upon justice as well as insist upon the protection of the rights of its citizens.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will let me interrupt him again, can the Senator imagine for a moment agents and representatives of our Government intriguing with certain factions in Canada, our northern neighbor?

Mr. DILL. Of course, there is no defense for it, and we act as we do in Nicaragua because that is a small, helpless country. We take the privilege of landing marines and using them throughout that country because those people can not help themselves. That in itself is the worst objection to such a policy.

Mr. President, I do not care to take more of the Senate's time, but I did want to voice this protest against a policy of bullying the Government of Mexico and the people and Government of Nicaragua, when we ought to play the part of a big brother who demands justice. This is the real part we should play, not only in connection with this hemisphere but throughout the world.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14557) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and accept the invitation of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. WARREN, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. MOSES, Mr. OVERMAN, and Mr. HARRIS conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] yesterday told us about some of the influences at work to involve us in war with Mexico. War, as I said a few days ago, is a very solemn and gruesome thing, and this Government

ought to use every precaution possible to prevent war. Ours is the only Nation in all the earth whose highest judicial authority has declared it to be a Christian Nation. Therefore this Government, above all others, should use its great influence to promote peace and prevent war.

This Government owes it to itself and to the people who love, support, and sustain it, to exhaust every means at its command to prevent war before it employs military force against any country.

Mr. President, I recall that in 1916 there were certain influences in this country—and I am going to talk very plainly, because I think the people are entitled to know the truth—there were certain religious influences that sought to drive President Wilson into war with Mexico. He was a candidate for reelection. Just a few days before the election, when his election seemed certain by an overwhelming vote, I am told that he was approached by certain Catholics and urged to go to war with Mexico. The President, it is said, stated that he wanted to look into the matter and find out just what the facts were, and so forth. But he was pressed for an immediate answer. The election was only a few days off, and the representatives of the Catholic Church were taking advantage of that situation and were seeking to influence the President at that particular time to pledge himself to adopt their program for war with Mexico. But, thank God, President Wilson, an upstanding, full-grown American, refused to comply with their request. But what happened to him? The political situation commenced to change immediately in a number of States. Certain Wilson supporters went over to Hughes. But Wilson stood firm and was reelected. The election was exceedingly close and some claim that if the war propagandists had had 10 more days they would have defeated Wilson in 1916.

Mr. President, I mention this matter because I see signs now of those same influences at work on President Coolidge, bringing tremendous pressure to bear upon him in favor of war with Mexico. I am now going to bring to the attention of the Senate and the country a very important piece of information that seems to have been forgotten by some. On August 5, 1926, the Knights of Columbus, in annual supreme convention, meeting at Philadelphia, among other things done there on that occasion, the New York Times tells us, raised \$1,000,000 to help carry on a propaganda to bring about war with Mexico.

Recently we have heard in the Senate talk about how the Bolsheviks have gotten control of Mexico and about how the communists are carrying on in Mexico. Let me cite you to where that argument was first suggested and where that propaganda was first set in motion in the United States. In the convention of the Knights of Columbus at Philadelphia, August 5, 1926, they said in a resolution passed on that occasion:

We warn our fellow American citizens that they can not endure at their very doorstep with impunity the Russianizing of Mexico. The soviet philosophy controls the military powers of Mexico—

And so forth.

Mr. President, even if that were true, would this country be justified in taking its Army and going into another country to regulate by force its internal affairs and to compel a foreign government to permit us to lay down rules and regulations for the conduct of its own internal affairs?

I want the country to know that this effort to draw us into war with Mexico was commenced in August, 1926. I gave out a statement to the press at that time calling upon the President to stand firm against the advocates of war from whatever source. I stated at that time that the President of Mexico, if I understand the situation, is trying to do in Mexico what we have done in the United States—bring about complete separation of church and State.

I said the people of the United States have no quarrel with the President of Mexico. I said then there is no reason why we should go to war with Mexico, and I say the same thing now. Let me read to the Senate one or two more excerpts from the statements contained in resolution passed by the convention of the Knights of Columbus:

We call upon the President and the State Department to put an end to this ignominious contempt which has been shown by Calles for American appeals—

And so forth.

Listen to this, Mr. President. Here comes a demand in that same resolution to go to war:

The period of watchful waiting or any other such procedure is over. We as American citizens demand of our Government that this action shall be taken forthwith.

Is not that a remarkable statement?

Mr. President, that was indeed a strange and significant resolution, and a million dollars were raised in that conven-



tion to carry on propaganda for American intervention in Mexico, followed by a specific demand upon the President of the United States to go to war with Mexico. Hardly six months have passed since this resolution was adopted. Strange as it may seem, the basis for some of the arguments which have been made here in favor of war are found in this resolution.

I wonder if some of our American citizens are becoming so enthusiastic over certain ideas and doctrines that they would forget the Government and people of the United States and plunge our country into war with Mexico? We get that impression from this statement. It boldly declares in favor of war. It tells the President and the American people that the time for watchful waiting is over and we must hear the beat of the drum and the tread of the Army on the way to Mexico.

I am not denying to the Knights of Columbus the right of petition. As citizens of the United States, they have as much right to petition the Government as any other citizens. The right of petition is an American right. But, Mr. President, I am opposed to allowing any religious denomination to drive my country into war. I repeat, the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic institution, may petition the President if they so desire. I am not complaining of that, but I am complaining about them raising a million dollars to carry on propaganda to plunge the United States Government into war. I am complaining at the language they used. They pointedly tell the President and the country that "the time for watchful waiting is over." I am hoping and praying to God that the President will not be moved by this appeal or frightened by the implied threat.

Mr. President, just a few days ago the Baltimore Sun, I believe it was, carried an article about a Fascist organization being formed throughout the United States and that tens of thousands of Italians were going into it and pledging themselves to be loyal to Mussolini and Italy. Is not that interesting—citizens of our Government listening to the call of Mussolini, the most dangerous single power in all the Old World to-day? Why, not long ago he addressed the troops of Italy, the cavalry, and said, "Mount your horses and lift your bayonets, so that the world can see a perfect forest of glistening steel." That was one of the expressions used. When they are forming Fascist societies in the United States and pledging allegiance to Italy it is high time that some red-blooded Americans were taking stock and finding out whether these people are holding allegiance to powers above and beyond the Government and the Constitution of the United States.

I know that in saying these things I am incurring the displeasure of some people, and I know they are going to pursue me, because they have already commenced the attack. I have letters, one of them telling me that there is a chain of Catholic newspapers in the United States which are after me, that they have been tipped off to "go after HEFLIN," that I have incurred their displeasure by announcing against Al Smith for President, and that when I criticized Doheny, the richest member of that denomination in the United States, they had decided to open up their press batteries on me. Well, Mr. President, that is one of the prices that a public man has to pay if he has any self-respect and any courage and any regard for the welfare of his country. When I came into this Chamber as Senator I took an oath that I would support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, both foreign and domestic. If a man is a crook and is a Catholic, I will denounce him. If he is a crook and a Protestant, I will denounce him. I would not permit any religious obligation or influence to lead or drive me from the discharge of my duty to my country. I do not want to see any American citizen put his obligation to any power above his obligation to his country. I will print these letters in the Record to let the people know just what is going on and how dangerous it is for a man to dare to assail and oppose the program of those who are bent on making Al Smith President and plunging this Government into war with Mexico. I do not fear their attacks. They do not frighten me. All I want is to know that I am right, and I am willing to take my stand by that position and live or die by it.

Mr. President, I have obtained permission to print the letters mentioned, and I submit them for the Record.

The letters referred to are as follows:

NEW YORK, January 5, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: You spoke my sentiments and those of everyone with whom I have talked when you characterized the verdict that freed Fall and Doheny as an insult to justice. You are entitled

to the commendation of all patriots for your courageous utterances in the Senate. It requires courage to stand up and speak out as you did and have done on other occasions. It is heartening to find a real he-Protestant American in the Senate who is not afraid to call a spade a spade, even if it be a Catholic spade.

A Catholic editor here has attacked you and abused you most savagely. You have probably seen his editorials. He is daffy on the subject of making Al Smith, also Catholic and Knight of Columbus, President of these United States. When you declared against Smith and said you would oppose his nomination, this editor almost had a spasm, and has been digging you ever since. Your speech on Fall and Doheny gave him an additional excuse to pour his wrath upon you, and he did it in his customary mean and nasty way. You have only said what thousands of others feel but have not said for various reasons.

In doing what right and duty calls you to do you have aroused the tenacious wrath of a crowd of vindictive Romanists, and I am writing to advise you henceforth to be on your guard. When they can not induce a man in public place to fit in with the Catholic program they seek to destroy him. I have had some experience in politics and have held one public office. I know whereof I speak when I say that the average Catholic has no use for a Protestant who has religious convictions. I have observed for many years that almost invariably the Protestant candidate who gets the Catholic vote is usually a near-Catholic at heart and only a Protestant in name.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 29, 1926.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senator from Alabama, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I approve every word you said about Doheny and Fall. As you said, all honest patriots know you told the truth, but do you know that the enemy is on your trail? You had already stepped on the toes of the Catholic hierarchy when you came out against Gov. Al Smith, of New York, for President. A number of Catholic newspapers were severe in their criticism of you for that, and when you criticized the verdict that acquitted Doheny, the richest and most outstanding lay Catholic in the United States, the whole Catholic pack got hot on your trail.

I have a friend who was for some years a newspaper man who knows the newspaper blue-up, and he says it is plain that the chain of Catholic newspapers in the United States, reaching into nearly every section, has been tipped off to "go after HEFLIN." And I believe it, for the most vicious editorial attacks made upon you have appeared in Catholic newspapers.

Keep up the good work, Senator, but keep your eyes open, for they are after you and would stoop to anything to injure you.

I hope to be present and hear your address in Baltimore, January 23, and will tell you then why I do not want my name known in this matter.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, while I am on my feet I want to refer to a matter which I brought to the attention of the Senate just a day or two ago with regard to the murder of Jess Smith. I hold in my hand the Washington Star of yesterday, which says:

Dr. J. Ramsay Nevitt, coroner for the District of Columbia, confirmed to-day the recent charges made by Senator HEFLIN (Dem.), of Alabama, that no exhaustive investigation had been made into the death of Jess W. Smith before he issued a certificate of suicide.

I wrote a letter to Col. Peyton Gordon, the district attorney for the District of Columbia, after I had seen a newspaper statement circulating about the country, though I had never seen it before, to the effect that if I would furnish information he would be glad to look into the death of Jess Smith and make what inquiry he might. Then I wrote and asked him if Jess Smith left a will. I had made the statement here that I had heard that Jess Smith made a will, that Harry Daugherty was the executor of the will, and that Harry Daugherty received \$25,000 under the will when Jess Smith went down to death. Here is a letter just received from this district attorney:

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Acknowledging your letter of the 7th instant inquiring whether Jess Smith left a will, where the same was probated, and if the estate had been settled, I beg leave to advise you that the records of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a probate court, administration No. 30781, show that an exemplified copy of the will of Jess W. Smith, dated May 11, 1922, was filed in said court on June 20, 1923; that the executors named therein were Harry M. Daugherty and M. S. Daugherty—

He is a brother of Harry Daugherty—

and ancillary letters testamentary were issued in this jurisdiction to M. S. Daugherty, one of the executors, June 20, 1923, who in his peti-

tion for such letters stated that Harry M. Daugherty, the other executor named in the will, had failed to qualify as such.

Of course! He was to receive \$25,000 under the will. His brother was executor with himself, so, of course, Harry did not qualify as executor when his brother Mal was executor and had the matter all in his hands. Poor Jess Smith! This is the same Mal Daugherty who kept Harry Daugherty's books and check stubs and money in his bank in Ohio. He is the same Mal Daugherty who burned up the documentary evidence to protect his brother and to keep that evidence out of court, and this is the same Harry Daugherty who on the night that Jess Smith was murdered went over, while Jess Smith was alive and in health, and spent the night in the White House. The stage was all arranged. Jess Smith's departure had been decreed. Harry, his friend and bosom companion, the man who would profit to the extent of \$25,000 when he died, was not there on that night. Oh, no. So when people said, "Harry, what was the trouble? How did it happen?" Why, Harry could say, "I was not there; I was spending that night at the White House."

Mr. President, there were many suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of Jess Smith. The newspapers told us after he was killed about a man who was directed to watch Jess Smith and to see that he did not have a pistol, to see that he did not do anything rash. Where was he on that night? If my recollection serves me right, the press report of that time stated that he was in an adjoining room, so he claimed, and that when he heard the shot he went in. Well, where did Jess Smith get that pistol? If this man was with him watching him and guarding him, how did Jess Smith get the weapon with which to shoot himself? These are pertinent inquiries.

Mr. President, suppose down in Tennessee, the State from which the present occupant of the chair [Mr. Tyson] hails, and the State that he is in part representing so ably and faithfully in this body, two men were rooming together; that they were known to be good friends; that one night one of them should be killed; that the same night the other one should spend the night at another place in the same community; and that subsequent proceedings developed that that man inherited \$25,000 under the will of the man who was killed, what would be the question uppermost in the mind of every honest man and woman? It would be, "How came this man to be away on that particular night? It looks bad for him." You see, Harry Daugherty profited by Jess Smith's death; he got \$25,000, and there was not any doubt about him getting it, because he was an executor of Smith's will and his brother was the other executor. It was all kept in the family. Some people think Jess Smith was murdered, and I am one of them.

Then it is asked, "Well, what did the coroner here in Washington say?" He was also a friend of the man who inherited the \$25,000; he was appointed coroner by that man, and he did not make any investigation; he held no inquest over the dead body of Jess Smith.

My God! what are we coming to in the Capital of this Nation where men in high places can be "bumped off"—murdered? He was the right-hand bower of the Attorney General, accused of having lugged to him in satchels and grips hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars, and yet no inquest is held over him by the coroner who was appointed by Harry Daugherty.

Mr. President, if that had happened in any community anywhere except in Washington, and it had been shown that the officer whose duty it was to hold an inquest never held an inquest, but simply stated that he thought Jess Smith had killed himself, what would law-abiding, honest people have thought about that? Yet that is the situation we have here.

Among correspondents are people in New York, and some of their letters would open the eyes of the Nation if they could be read by the public. One of them states that John T. King, who was jointly indicted with Daugherty in the conspiracy case, passed away under mysterious circumstances. Another one states that he killed himself, but that the doctor said he died from pneumonia.

As to Cramer, who was killed in Washington, or killed himself, as some newspapers said, I have had it suggested to me since that he, too, was mixed up with Jeff Smith and Daugherty, and it is doubted that he killed himself.

Mr. President, have we reached the time when public men in this body and in the other body dare not stand up here and tell the country about the things going on at the Capital? What will we come to in a few years more if Republicans remain in power? A man dare not stand here and speak his convictions; he dare not tell the country what he believes; he dare not warn the people of the dangers that threaten free institutions in America; he dare not attack the program of the predatory interests of the Nation.

Take some of the editorials that are now being written about me. Their authors mail them to me and they mail them to some other Senators. Why are they doing that? They want to serve notice on the other Senators, "You do like HEFLIN is doing and we will attack and try to destroy you as we are trying to destroy him." They want to prevent Senators from reading here what the crooks and criminals at the Capital are doing.

They are seeking to frighten Senators to make them fear the power of the subsidized press.

Mr. President, the little Washington News, which has pretended to be against Fall and Doheny, and which has printed a good many articles denouncing their conduct and their rascality and their proven conspiracy, has made editorial reference to me. Just the other day I read a letter from a judge in Kansas who had the courage to speak his mind when he saw that a judge in the District of Columbia had permitted Doheny, one of the conspirators in this case, to sit down and tell the story of his life, the romance of his boyhood, his thrilling experiences as an explorer in the West—all of this lugged in before the young jury in that case to get their minds off the facts in the case. The judge wrote and asked me why a judge in Washington permitted that testimony to go to the jury, and I got up here and read his letter and commented on it. Then the News in its effort to defend Judge Hoehling made a reference to me. I called up one in authority down there, and said that I objected to the language they used. They closed that editorial attack by saying that my attacks were "ungentlemanly." I said, "You know that the writer of that editorial would not dare to say such a thing to my face, and I object to your printing such unwarranted and insulting language. It is not fair. I am willing for you to criticize my position and argue the reasons why you think I am wrong, but an attack like that is an insult, and I resent and repudiate it."

I have not been able to find out who it was that wrote it, but I have his picture in my mind. [Laughter.] He is a despicable, irresponsible, worthless wretch. He is not a man in the true sense, but a miserable counterfeit of a man, made of nature's basest metals. He has no doubt mailed a copy of his coin-inspired attack on me to Doheny and he will watch the mails for a check as eagerly as Bill Nye's hungry hog watched for swill from the kitchen spout. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEFLIN subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in full the letter I received from the district attorney, together with two other letters that I have received on the same general subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHURST in the Chair). Is there objection to printing in the RECORD the matter asked by the Senator from Alabama? Without objection, it will be printed.

The matter referred to is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1927.

HON. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Acknowledging your letter of the 7th instant inquiring whether Jess Smith left a will, where the same was probated, and if the estate has been settled, I beg leave to advise you that the records of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia holding a Probate Court (Administration No. 30781) show that an exemplified copy of the will of Jess W. Smith, dated May 11, 1922, was filed in said court on June 20, 1923; that the executors named therein were Harry M. Daugherty and M. S. Daugherty; that ancillary letters testamentary were issued in this jurisdiction to M. S. Daugherty, one of the executors, June 20, 1923, who, in his petition for such letters, stated that Harry M. Daugherty, the other executor named in the will, had failed to qualify as such.

The will, among a great many other items, bequeathed \$25,000 to H. M. Daugherty, and the first and final account of the ancillary executor was approved and passed June 20, 1924; but as to whether the estate has been fully settled in the courts of Ohio I am unable to advise you.

Very truly yours,

PEYTON GORDON,  
United States Attorney.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington.

HON. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the disposition of certain Jacobian oak furniture to former Secretary of the Interior Fall, you will find inclosed copy of a letter from this department, under date of March 18, 1924, to Hon. LOUIS C.



CRAMTON, House of Representatives, on the subject which covers this transaction quite fully.

In a letter from the chief clerk of the department dated March 24, 1924, to Hon. C. C. DILL, United States Senate, on this subject, he states in part as follows as to the rug:

"\* \* \* The files of the department show that on July 25, 1917, an order was placed with W. B. Moses & Sons for three rugs, including '1 Chinese rug, 10 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, at \$735.' Copies of the order and invoice are herewith inclosed, marked 'Exhibits F and G.' It is believed that this is the rug in question. It was purchased for the Secretary's room and used there until Secretary Fall came to the department, some time after which it was removed and placed in the storeroom. Later it was placed on the floor of room 6127, occupied by employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. As shown by one of the foregoing memorandums, the rug was removed from this room in July, 1922, and taken to Secretary Fall's apartment in the Wardman Park Hotel by direction of C. W. Nestler, mentioned above. There is no record of the return of this rug to the department, but I have been informed by Myers Reynolds, the carpenter who crated the furniture, that a rug such as the one above described was packed by him and included in the shipment."

C. W. Nestler was formerly assistant to the Secretary and administrative assistant in Secretary Fall's office, but is not now connected with the department.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT WORK.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHURST in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Frazier	La Follette	Sackett
Bayard	George	Lenroot	Schall
Bingham	Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard
Blaise	Gillett	McMaster	Shipstead
Borah	Glass	McNary	Shortridge
Bratton	Goff	Means	Smith
Bruce	Gooding	Metcalf	Smoot
Cameron	Greene	Neely	Steck
Capper	Hale	Norbeck	Stephens
Caraway	Harris	Norris	Stewart
Couzens	Harrison	Nye	Swanson
Curtis	Hawes	Oddie	Trammell
Dale	Heflin	Overman	Tyson
Deneen	Howell	Pepper	Wadsworth
Dill	Johnson	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Jones, N. Mex.	Pine	Walsh, Mont.
Ernst	Jones, Wash.	Pittman	Warren
Ferris	Kendrick	Reed, Mo.	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Robinson, Ark.	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole to House bill 11768.

#### THE SITUATION IN MEXICO AND NICARAGUA

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not intend at this time to discuss the situation existing in Nicaragua further than to say that I believe the action of our Government is unjustified and unconscionable. At a later date I shall avail myself of an opportunity of discussing the Nicaraguan situation fully.

I rise now to voice my protest and to direct the attention of the Senate to the action taken by the Secretary of State in making public, following his appearance before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, a document entitled "Bolshevik Aims and Policies in Mexico and Latin America."

In order to understand the full significance of the publication of this document, it is necessary to remember that tremendous public interest had been created in Secretary Kellogg's appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The newspapers of the country were awaiting his appearance and his statement before that committee. Naturally, they were exceedingly anxious to secure all available information concerning his statement. It is necessary to remember further that the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations was held in executive session, and that only such portions of Secretary Kellogg's statement as he chose to make public were made available to the press and to the people of this country. The only statement which Secretary Kellogg was willing should be released for publication was the memorandum relating to Bolshevism in Mexico and Latin America.

A survey of the headlines of the metropolitan press on the following morning will show what construction was placed on the publication of that memorandum, which had behind it the authority and the dignity of the position which Mr. Kellogg holds in this Government.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger of Thursday morning carries a seven-column head:

Mexico is center of Bolshevik plot against the United States; object is world revolution, Kellogg declares.

Let us remember further that a great majority of the people of the United States are what might be termed headline readers. I venture the assertion that a large percentage of the readers of the Philadelphia Public Ledger are to-day convinced that Secretary Kellogg produced before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee evidence proving that Mexico was the center of a Bolshevistic plot against the Government of the United States.

The New York Herald-Tribune of the same date says:

Mexico base of red war on United States, Kellogg charges.

Some of the newspapers have editorially drawn the same inference. I desire to read only a sentence from the editorial of the Washington Star of last evening. Says the Star—and I quote only a portion of the editorial—

Under the banner of an "all-America antilimperialist league" the radical forces directed from Moscow are at work to break down American influence in Latin-American affairs. A close association between this league and the government at Mexico City is indicated.

Mr. President, I do not know how many Senators in this Chamber have read the document made public by Secretary Kellogg following his appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; but I venture the assertion that of those Senators who have read it there is not one who believes that any such inference is to be drawn from this document, or that any such charges are proven by it.

Mr. President, this document is the flimsiest sort of propaganda. If it had emanated from any other source than that of the Secretary of State of the United States, there is not a reputable newspaper editor in the United States who would have authorized its publication in the columns of his newspaper. It would have gone not to the composing room but to the wastebasket as a piece of sheer propaganda, unsupported by evidence of any kind or character.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, Mr. President; I yield.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator, I think, has already stated, but I was not quite positive, that the Secretary of State, in presenting that memorandum, in no way asserted, so far as its accuracy was concerned, anything beyond the fact that it had been collected from reports and turned in to the department by representatives of the department; and he presented it for what it was worth, somewhat in the nature of a warning, I suppose.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. A warning of what, Mr. President?

Mr. EDGE. A warning of possibilities of Bolshevistic upturnings.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. By whom?

Mr. EDGE. By those who were mentioned in five or six or seven typewritten sheets of their activities. I have not a copy of it before me, but I am one of the Senators who read it; and I do recall name after name of men who had been sent to Mexico or points in Latin America for the purpose of developing these ideas, for the purpose of spreading communistic doctrines, and what that means—the overturn of constitutional government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, Mr. President; but the Senator must remember that this document is the only portion of Secretary Kellogg's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which was made public. The newspapers of the country had been saying, for days prior to the Secretary's appearance before the committee, that he was to come there to inform the committee and to give them justification by chapter and verse of the Government's action in Nicaragua and elsewhere; and this document, Mr. President, is the only portion of his statement before that committee which is given to the newspapers of the country. The only inference to be drawn from that fact is that the Secretary of State intended that this piece of propaganda should be taken as a justification for our action in Nicaragua and our attitude toward the Government of Mexico.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is there a single statement in the number of rumors that are mentioned by the Secretary that would be admissible in a court anywhere in this country?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it all depends upon what the evidence was intended to prove, but it would not have

been admissible, in my judgment, in any court, if one could have taken jurisdiction of such a case, which was hearing a case in which the prosecution sought to convict the Government of Mexico of Bolshevistic leanings or tendencies, and that was the inference drawn from the publication of this document, and I think it was rightly drawn, when the circumstances of its publication are reviewed.

The background, however, for Secretary of State Kellogg's action in this matter is not complete without reference once more to the charges which were made in a reputable newspaper in this country that Mr. Olds, an Assistant Secretary of State, had called in the heads of the various press associations represented here in Washington and had taken up with them the question of getting this same sort of misinformation carried to the country. I desire to refer briefly to the dispatch in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of November 27, 1926:

An alarming story of alleged Mexican efforts to foster Bolshevism throughout Central America, thus threatening American control of the Panama Canal, went out from Washington 10 days ago—

This is under date of November 27, and I am reading from page 1143 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where the article appears, having been inserted by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER]—

and was published in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States. Although the character of the story was such as to arouse deep resentment against the Mexican Government, no authority was given for the statements it contained.

Responsibility for the story has been traced by the Post-Dispatch correspondent to Assistant Secretary of State Robert E. Olds.

Further down in the article there appear what purport to be quotations of what Mr. Olds said to these responsible heads of the press associations of the United States. Mr. Olds said:

"For more than a year," he said, "the State Department had been concerned over the relations between the United States and Mexico, and those relations had now reached a very acute stage.

"It is an undeniable fact," he continued, "that the Mexican Government to-day is a Bolshevik government. We can not prove it, but we are morally certain that a warm bond of sympathy, if not an actual understanding, exists between Mexico City and Moscow."

Mr. President, a story was printed in numbers of newspapers in the United States, the lead of which, although I can not quote it verbatim, was to the effect that a Bolshevistic hegemony existed in Central and South America, and that Mexico was the center of it.

With that background, the publication of this statement on the authority of the Secretary of State could have no other result, and I believe that the Secretary was fully aware of the fact that the publication of this document would receive the interpretation which it has received in the news columns of the metropolitan papers of the United States.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just a question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In just a moment I will. Let it be said in all fairness that some form of denial has been made by the Secretary of State of the dispatch in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which I have just quoted, but as the RECORD of the date from which I have been reading will show, the correspondent of this newspaper reaffirms the authenticity of his statements and demands that the matter be investigated and that the heads of these press associations, who are alleged to have been present at this conference, be brought before a responsible committee of the Congress where the authenticity of the story can be tested.

Unfortunately that has not as yet been done. I for one am very hopeful that a thorough investigation of this entire matter will be made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, because, if the charges as made in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch are true, the people of the United States are entitled to know it. If they are not true, then the Secretary of State and Mr. Olds should be vindicated.

I now yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. As I recall the memorandum, of which I have not a copy—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I shall read the whole memorandum, because I do not think many Senators have read it, and I believe that in view of the importance which has been attached to it, we should read it, and that we should find out exactly what sort of flimsy propaganda has been sponsored by the Secretary of State.

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator will permit me to finish my question—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I beg the Senator's pardon. I thought he had finished.

Mr. EDGE. As I recall the memorandum, I started to say, it contains positive statements of meetings held and refers to representatives sent to different sections of the world to propagate communistic material and theory. Does the Senator take the position that any of these references are incorrect or untrue?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to go to the sources from which I presume these statements were taken and therefore I am unable to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. EDGE. I am unable likewise to advance any statement affirmatively or negatively about it, but I assume the references were secured from authoritative sources, and if the Senator knew that they were untrue, of course we would all be interested to have that information.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am not arguing about whether or not the statements contained in this memorandum are true or untrue. That is immaterial to the point I am making. What I am trying to get the Senate to understand and to consider is just what was done by the Secretary of State in giving currency to and taking responsibility for this story; and I am trying to demonstrate that under the circumstances he knew full well at the time he made this public the deductions which would be made in the metropolitan press and carried in their headlines; namely, that Mexico was the center of a Bolshevik plot against the United States.

Let me say, before I take up this memorandum, which was the only part of Secretary Kellogg's statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that he desired to make public, that I am not a lawyer, and my knowledge concerning evidence and its relevancy is largely acquired vicariously, but I do not believe there is a lawyer in this Chamber who would consider that Mr. Kellogg's memorandum contains one scintilla of evidence proving anything.

The opening paragraph of the memorandum is not quoted. This is authored by Secretary Kellogg or some one in his department. The first three paragraphs are by the author of this memorandum, whoever he may be.

Bolshevik leaders have had very different ideas with respect to the rôle which Mexico and Latin America are to play in their general program of world revolution.

Let me say that that does not tell us what Bolshevik leaders have this in mind, or where they are located, but I assume it refers to leaders of the Russian Bolshevik party.

They have set up as one of their fundamental tests the destruction of what they term American imperialism as a necessary prerequisite to the successful development of the international revolutionary movement in the New World. The propaganda of communist ideas and principles in the various countries of Latin America is considered secondary to the carrying on of propaganda against the aims and policies of the United States.

Thus Latin America and Mexico are conceived as a base for activity against the United States. Communists in the United States—

Mr. President, it is right here at home where all the trouble referred to in the memorandum is occurring.

Communists in the United States have been repeatedly instructed to devote special attention to the struggle against "American imperialism" in Latin America and to the organization of resistance to the United States. Bolshevik aims in this respect were succinctly set forth in a resolution of the third congress of the Red International of Trade Unions, July 8 to 22, 1924, as follows.

It was resolved:

"4. To unite the national struggle against American imperialism in individual countries in a general movement on a scale of the whole American continent, embracing the workers of all countries of Latin America and the revolutionary forces of the United States. Mexico is a natural connecting link between the movement of the United States of North America and Latin America, therefore, Mexico must be the center of union."

Mr. President, what does that prove, if anything? If it proves anything, it proves that the third congress of the Red International held the 22d day of July, 1924, regarded Mexico as a convenient base for its operations, if they were able to operate at all. It has nothing to do with the Mexican Government. It has nothing to do with the complexion of the Mexican Government. The next resolution referred to is numbered 7. Some of the resolutions are apparently left out.

7. In the name of the Trade Union Educational League of the United States, to appeal to the toilers of Latin America with a call to create a united front against American imperialism.

What does that prove? It proves, if it proves anything, that this third congress of the Red International of Trade Unions was appealing to the toilers of Latin America with a call to



unite against American imperialism. That has nothing to do with the Government of Mexico, or with the activities or with the sympathies of that Government.

The author of the memorandum goes on to say:

Similarly, a representative of the American Communist Party, speaking at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International on February 4, 1926, declared—

Mr. President, this is a communist delegate from the United States appearing somewhere. This certainly can not be taken as evidence of anything that the Mexican Government is doing, or that the Mexicans themselves are doing. This American communist delegate is alleged to have said:

The last and most important task of our party is the fight against imperialism; the Communist Party of America must become the defender of the oppressed peoples of Latin America.

This is what a representative of the Communist Party in the United States thinks the party in this country should do. This has nothing to do with Mexico.

The time is not long distant—

Says this delegate from the United States—

when Latin America will become the China of the Far West and Mexico the Canton of Latin America.

Mr. President, this might be interesting to Senators. I looked up in the Chicago Daily News Almanac the vote of the Communist Party for its candidate for President in 1924.

At that time the candidate for President of the Communist Party in this country was one William Z. Foster, and he polled a total vote in the United States of 36,386. That is the great army of support which is backing this alleged propaganda against American imperialism. That is the force, in this country at least, of the so-called Bolsheviks which is so worrying Secretary Kellogg and which has had such a "play" in the newspapers of the country.

The author of the memorandum issued by Mr. Kellogg says further:

In the theses approved at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International it is stated with respect to Latin America—

This is the statement of some one not connected, either directly or indirectly, with Mexico or its Government—

Latin America also can and must become a base of support of the liberation government against imperialism (against imperialism of the United States). In the present state of things the nations living in Latin America are as a majority oppressed nations which soon or late will be drawn into the struggle against the imperialism of the United States.

That proves nothing against the Mexican Government as to its aims or its policies.

Mr. President, I have just been informed that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has made a previous arrangement with Senators to have an executive session at 2 o'clock, so I will change my plan to read this entire document and will read only excerpts from it. However, I desire to have it printed in full at the conclusion of my remarks, and for the sake of brevity I shall quote from an editorial analysis of the document appearing in the New York World:

Contemptible as the document is in its spirit, its purpose, its substance, and its reasoning, it is necessary to pause over it and analyze the character of the evidence on which the Secretary of State has put his seal. As evidence of the Bolshevik menace he submits the following documents:

A. A resolution passed in July, 1924, by the third congress of the Red International of Trade Unions which was held in Moscow. It is "an appeal to the toilers of Latin America."

B. A speech on February 4, 1926, by an unnamed representative of the American Communist Party at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International. He said that "the Communist Party must become the defender of the oppressed peoples of Latin America."

C. The theses approved at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International in Moscow. The "theses" say that "Latin America also can and must become a basis of support against imperialism."

D. Instructions on March 15, 1926, to communists in the United States issued by the executive committee in Moscow. They are told to "maintain the closest contact with the labor movement" in Cuba, the Philippines, etc.

E. Extract from a report on "anti-imperialist work" delivered to the fourth national convention of the American communists at Chicago in August, 1925. The report describes manifestoes issued, and says that

"direct contact with Mexico was maintained . . . through the visits of Comrades Johnstone, Gomez, and Lovestone to Mexico and through steady correspondence." Nothing is said about whom the comrades visited nor with whom they corresponded, except that Comrade Gomez appeared as a fraternal delegate from the Chicago communists to the convention of communists in Mexico City.

F. Citations of the plans of American communists for "joint action with the exploited peoples."

G. More citations of "activities and plans" of American communists, as stated on November 12, 1926.

H. Extract from report by the Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin to the central executive committee in March, 1925, at Moscow. Chicherin said "We have succeeded in reestablishing diplomatic relations which give us a political base in the new continent with the neighbor of the United States—Mexico. The Soviet Republic is extraordinarily popular in Mexico, and Mexico gives us thus a very convenient political base for the development of our further ties."

Thus far Mr. Kellogg has not cited one single Mexican document, official or otherwise. All this evidence consists simply in the statements by Russians in Moscow or Americans in Chicago as to what they would like to do in Mexico.

We come at the end to three documents by Mexicans:

A. Speech by Mexican Labor Deputy Trevino in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on September 9, 1925. He denounces the communists in Moscow for trying to provoke "an international conflict" with the United States.

B. Communication addressed to the soviet minister by the central committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor, by direction of the seventh congress of that organization. It tells him to keep his hands off Mexico, because "no nation has the right to impose, nor to lay down for another, the doctrine which must control its activities."

C. Resolution adopted March 6, 1926, at the seventh annual convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor, asking the diplomatic representative of Russia to "abstain from lending moral and economic support to the so-called radical group, enemies of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of the government."

On analysis, Secretary Kellogg's charges against Mexico collapse ignominiously. His own citations prove, first, that he has no evidence connecting the Mexican Government with the Communist International at Moscow, and, second, that even Mexican labor has openly resisted communist activity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection that order will be granted.

[See Exhibit A.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I repeat that a close reading of this memorandum made up by the Secretary of State shows that it does not contain one shred of evidence concerning the Bolshevik plot on the part of the Government of Mexico which was inferred from the document issued by Mr. Kellogg. The only evidence, the only statement in the memorandum concerning Mexico or Mexicans demonstrates that the Mexican Government is opposed to communism.

Before touching on that, however, Mr. President, I want to bring to the attention of the Senate another portion of the document. The author says:

The significance of Mexico in the eyes of the so-called Soviet Government is revealed in the following extract from the report of Chicherin, made at the third session of the Union Central Executive Committee in March, 1925.

I now quote, and the document itself quotes:

Resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico; in America, in this manner, we still stand before a question mark. But in this time we have succeeded in reestablishing diplomatic relations, which give us a political base in the new continent with the new neighbor of the United States, Mexico. The Mexican Government is based on the right trade-unions and the radical small bourgeoisie.

Mr. President, to any careful reader that statement from Chicherin proves that the Mexican Government in his estimation is opposed to Bolshevism and is unsympathetic with it.

Our plenipotentiary representative, Pestkovsky, met in Mexico the most enthusiastic reception, receiving constantly from all sides expressions of the most friendly, even enthusiastic, attitude toward the soviet republic. Mexico gives us thus a very convenient political base in America for the development of our further ties.

Mr. President, there is a very significant omission from this document of the Secretary of State, one which I do not believe could have been made other than consciously. He quoted the statement of Foreign Minister Chicherin, of Russia, with regard to his conception of the significance of the recognition by Mexico of the Soviet Republic, but Secretary of State Kellogg failed to incorporate in the document the official statement of President Calles, of Mexico, answering the statement made by

Foreign Minister Chicherin, and yet that statement appeared in the metropolitan newspapers of the United States at the time.

On May 6, 1925, President Calles, of Mexico, replying to the statement of Chicherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, said:

Mr. George Chicherin, the public official who is in charge of foreign relations of Soviet Russia, in an official statement has declared:

"In America we confront an interrogation mark. But with a neighbor of the United States, namely, Mexico, we have succeeded in reestablishing diplomatic relations, and this gives us a very useful political base for the development of our relations in the New World."

That is the same paragraph which appeared in Secretary Kellogg's statement. I now proceed to quote further from President Calles's official note in answer to the statement made concerning this declaration of Chicherin. Said Calles:

As the views thus expressed may lend themselves to erroneous and unjustified interpretation in regard to our country, I, speaking as its executive, deem it pertinent to declare that at the time we decided to renew diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Russia the Mexican Government was imbued fundamentally with the basic principle of international law, strictly to respect the sovereign right of all peoples to give themselves such institutions and to adopt such a régime which in their judgment were most desirable.

Continuing, I read further from Mr. Calles's statement:

In conformity with this principle, Mexico extended to Soviet Russia the friendly hand of universal international brotherhood, with the definite purpose to strengthen the relations of both peoples through just and reciprocal understanding based on mutual respect and interest. This being the unshakable basis upon which our national Government has entered into relations with friendly countries, it has taken especial care not to mix into matters which do not regard it in order to be able to exact at the same time a correspondingly absolute respect for the independence and sovereignty of Mexico.

I submit that that is sound doctrine.

In view of this, the Government of the Republic will not tolerate any abuse of its good faith which might seek to use it as an instrument for the realization of maneuvers or designs of an international political character, or for the propagation of principles which it does not approve.

Mark you, Mr. President, that language was omitted from the document made public by Secretary of State Kellogg, and yet it must have been brought to his official attention at the time and a dispatch upon it must be in the archives of the State Department.

I further declare—

Continued Calles—

considering it highly opportune to do so, that the political and social reforms which Mexico is carrying into effect in order to assure for its previously disfranchised people their status as men, their right to live, to develop, and to improve themselves, to establish a just balance and equality for the welfare, prosperity, and progress of all, are based solely upon and are the fruit of their own sufferings and experiences. In other words, to realize their ideals these people have always depended and do now depend upon their own efforts, and do not care to side-track or denaturalize their own native problems through the interference or intervention of extraneous foreign factors and influences of which our people are ignorant, which are wholly alien to our struggles, and wholly incomprehensible to our character and our mentality.

Mr. President, that was the official statement issued by the President of Mexico in response to a statement made by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Chicherin, of Russia, in which he indicated that he hoped the recognition of Russia by Mexico would afford to the Russian Government a base of political operations on this continent.

I submit that, using language which admits of no other interpretation, President Calles officially served notice on the Government of Russia and all others concerned that he would not tolerate such activities on the part of that Government; and yet, in this vicious piece of propaganda sponsored by Secretary of State Kellogg and therefore given publicity in every metropolitan newspaper in the United States, he omitted this answer of President Calles to Foreign Minister Chicherin.

I desire now to read an Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City, under date of May 9, 1925, appearing in the New York Times, as follows:

MEXICO CITY.—The American ambassador, James R. Sheffield, declared at his regular conference with the newspaper men to-day that the relations between Mexico and the United States have been improved by the recent statement of President Calles with respect to a speech

by the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Chicherin, that Mexico would not allow any country with which she maintained diplomatic relations to use this friendship to carry out political propaganda.

Our own ambassador in Mexico commended in his statement to the newspapers the answer of President Calles to Secretary of Foreign Affairs Chicherin's statement, and yet President Calles's reply is conspicuously absent from the document sponsored by Secretary of State Kellogg in his appearance before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Furthermore, the only other reference in this document to Mexico or to the activity of Mexicans is a statement in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, in which a labor deputy protested against the activities of the Russian minister to Mexico, and a second statement from the Mexican Federation of Labor to the same effect.

So again I state that the only evidence in this document sponsored by Secretary of State Kellogg which tends to show what the Mexican Government is doing shows that that Government and those who support it are as unsympathetic with the principles of the Russian Government as is Secretary of State Kellogg himself.

Mr. President, if I may trespass upon the time of the Senate for just a few moments more, I wish to read briefly from an editorial in the New York Times referring to this "fishy" piece of propaganda handed out by the Secretary of State. I do not think there is any Senator who will contend that the New York Times has any sympathy for Bolshevism or for its activities. Said the New York Times editorially in its issue of January 13, under the heading, "Too easily scared":

No one need question the sincerity of Secretary Kellogg in confessing that the Washington administration is frightened by Bolshevik activities and threats in Mexico and Central America. No doubt he is able to quote chapter and verse from resolutions of the Third International declaring a ferocious purpose to provoke revolution in those regions. But this is only one of their glittering though futile plans of campaign. They have announced and undertaken to carry out similar grandiose projects in India and China, in England and Germany, as also in France. With what result? Ignominious failure all along the line. We know what they tried to do in this country, and what a wretched fiasco was the issue of all their plotting and mouthing and pouring out of money. They are, in fact, everywhere to-day, outside of Russia, a discredited and hopeless lot. It is this well-known fact which makes it seem not a little humiliating—

And this is from the New York Times, I remind you, Mr. President—

that the Government of the United States with all its strength, with all the evidence it has of a convinced anti-Bolshevist sentiment among all but a handful of the 110,000,000 of its citizens, should attempt to justify what it has done in Nicaragua, and its suspicious attitude toward Mexico, by admitting that it stands in dread of the hand of Soviet Russia reaching across the ocean and striving to clutch Mexico and the Central American Republics.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in full at the conclusion of my remarks the editorial from the New York Times.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order is entered.

[See Exhibit B.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in full an editorial from the New York World of Thursday, January 13, entitled "If you want peace."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[See Exhibit C.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in full at the conclusion of my remarks an editorial from the New York World of Friday, January 14, entitled "A crime against peace."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[See Exhibit D.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in full at the conclusion of my remarks an editorial from the Baltimore Sun of Friday morning, January 14, entitled "Mr. Kellogg's statement." I desire merely to read the opening paragraph of the editorial, as follows:

It is difficult to write moderately of the formal statement made before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Secretary of State Kellogg. For we doubt seriously that ever before in the history of this Nation has the head of the State Department appeared in public in a state of such utterly indecent intellectual exposure. Such



drivel offered by the Cabinet officer in charge of foreign relations to the Senate committee in charge of foreign relations is, we believe, without previous example in the history of this country, from the administration of George Washington to the administration of Calvin Coolidge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the editorial will be printed in the RECORD.

[See Exhibit E.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in full at the conclusion of my remarks an editorial entitled "Moscow and Nicaragua," from the New York Evening Post of Thursday, January 13, 1927.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[See Exhibit F.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In closing, Mr. President, let me say that I believe the Senate of the United States or the Foreign Relations Committee ought to take action to right the wrong done to a friendly Government by the Secretary of State in authorizing the publication of this vicious piece of propaganda against a Government with which we have, or with which we should have, friendly relations.

#### EXHIBIT A

[From the Sun, Baltimore, Thursday morning, January 13, 1927]

TEXT OF SECRETARY KELLOGG'S STATEMENT ON "BOLSHEVIK AIMS" IN MEXICO

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Secretary Kellogg's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day was captioned "Bolshevik aims and policies in Mexico and Latin America" and was as follows:

The Bolshevik leaders have had very definite ideas with respect to the rôle which Mexico and Latin America are to play in their general program of world revolution.

They have set up as one of their fundamental tasks the destruction of what they term American imperialism as a necessary prerequisite to the successful development of the international revolutionary movement in the New World. The propagation of communist ideas and principles in the various countries of Latin America is considered secondary to the carrying on of propaganda against the aims and policies of the United States. Thus, Latin America and Mexico are conceived as a base for activity against the United States.

#### COMMUNISTS IN UNITED STATES GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS

Communists in the United States have been repeatedly instructed to devote special attention to the struggle against "American imperialism" in Latin America and to the organization of resistance to the United States. Bolshevik aims in this respect were succinctly set forth in a resolution of the Third Congress of the Red International of Trade Unions, July 8-22, 1924, as follows. It was resolved:

"4. To unite the national struggle against American imperialism in individual countries in a general movement on a scale of the whole American continent, embracing the workers of all countries of Latin America and the revolutionary forces of the United States. Mexico is a natural connecting link between the movement of the United States of North America and Latin America; therefore, Mexico must be the center of union.

"7. In the name of the Trade Union Educational League of the United States, to appeal to the toilers of Latin America with a call to create a united front against American imperialism."

#### FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM MOST IMPORTANT TASK

Similarly, a representative of the American Communist Party speaking at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International on February 4, 1926, declared:

"The last and most important task of our party is the fight against imperialism. The Communist Party of America must become the defender of the oppressed peoples of Latin America. The time is not long distant when Latin America will become the China of the Far West and Mexico the Canton of Latin America."

In the theses approved at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International it is stated with respect to Latin America:

"Latin America also can and must become a basis of support of the liberation movement against imperialism (against the imperialism of the United States). In the present state of things the nations living in Latin America are as a majority oppressed nations which soon or late will be drawn into the struggle against the imperialism of the United States."

#### ANTI-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES CLAIM ATTENTION

During the past few years the Bolshevik leaders have been giving more and more attention to anti-American activities in Mexico and Latin America. The communists in the United States have been

criticized for not displaying sufficient energy in this sphere. Very specific instructions in this regard were issued to the communists in the United States in the "resolution of the American question" adopted at the fifth enlarged plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist International at Moscow on March 15, 1926. It pointed out:

To the American Communist Party the tremendous importance which the labor movement (and the movement for independence) is assuming in the countries of South America. There is no doubt that in the future struggle for the overthrow of the yoke of the bourgeoisie of the United States the working class and the peasantry of Latin America will play a tremendous rôle. The American Communist Party must not be a party of self-centered interests, but must become a party which understands how to raise the question of the hegemony of the proletariat in the whole movement for freedom which is directed against the imperialists of the United States. Moreover, it is necessary that the Workers' (Communist) Party maintain the closest contact with the labor movement in the colonies of Cuba, the Philippines, etc., and support them in their fight against American imperialism.

In view of this the executive committee of the Communist International instructs the central committee of the American Communist Party to devote the most serious attention to the tasks cited, and, above all, to appoint an earnest group of party workers to participate in the current work in Latin America in agreement with the presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International.

#### AMERICAN COMMUNISTS ORGANIZE TO ACT

In accordance with Moscow's instructions, the American communists during the last two years have been placing special emphasis on their anti-American work in Mexico and Latin America. Considerable attention was given to this matter at the fourth convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party in Chicago, August 21-30, 1925. A special organization known as the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, has been created by the American communists to carry out the instructions of Moscow in the matter of organizing Latin America against the United States. The following is taken from a report on "anti-imperialist work" delivered at the fourth national convention referred to above:

"The outstanding feature of our work against American imperialism is that it has entered the field of active practical cooperation with the oppressed peoples of American imperialism, the most important step in this connection being the successful organization of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

"In January of this year (1925) a subcommittee was elected by the central executive committee, which assumed charge of all the anti-imperialist activities of the party. This committee prepared material for campaigns, furnished articles on imperialism for the party press, drew up manifestoes and leaflets, and was the medium through which the party cooperated with anti-imperialist organizations in Latin America. Manifestos were issued to the Cuban Labor Congress, held at Habana, to the International Marine Transport Workers' Convention, held at New Orleans, several manifestoes to the Mexican workers and to the Filipinos, a special May Day manifesto to the workers of Latin America, a manifesto in connection with the Tacna-Arica affair, and other manifestoes and leaflets which will be referred to later on.

"Direct contact with Mexico was maintained throughout the period through the visits of Comrades Johnstone, Gomez, and Lovestone to Mexico, and through steady correspondence. Comrade Wegenknecht visited the Philippines and established connections there. Correspondence connections were also established, with greater or less success, with practically every country in Latin America, as well as with Hawaii and the Philippines. Through our activities five Filipino delegates were secured for the international transport conference in Canton, for which our party was commended by the Communist International.

#### CAMPAIGN AGAINST LABOR IMPERIALISM

"Our party has carried on a consistent campaign, both in this country and in Latin America, against the 'labor imperialism' of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor. Comrade Johnstone attended the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor at Mexico City, in November of last year (1924), and cooperated with the Mexican party in its strategy in connection with this convention.

"Comrade Gomez was sent to Mexico in April of this year (1925) and attended the convention of the communist party of Mexico as fraternal delegate from our party. During his visit plans for joint action of the Mexican, Central American, and United States parties against imperialistic policies of the Pan-American Federation of Labor were adopted.

"Our party was largely instrumental in the establishment of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. \* \* \* The league is a non-partisan international organization, admitting to affiliation all groups in the Americas willing to take up the fight against American imperialism. It aims to give driving force and centralized expression to the national liberation movements in Latin America, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, etc., in alliance with the movement of this country.

"The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has a special secretariat located in Mexico City, under whose supervision the monthly Spanish language organ of the league, which has now published five issues, is edited, as well as special manifestoes, leaflets, etc. Our party has contributed toward defraying the expenses of the monthly magazine, *El Libertador*, and toward other expenses of the Mexico City secretariat, but lack of funds has made it impossible to give adequate support in this respect.

"A regular section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League has been formed in Cuba, with Julio Antonio Mella as secretary, and is extremely active, holding mass meetings, lectures, etc. Labor, peasant, and student organizations in Costa Rica, Panama, Salvador, and Peru have affiliated with the league, but no regular sections have been formed in those countries as yet. Contacts have been established with some of the foremost intellectuals of Latin America, who are supporting the league and writing for its monthly organ. \* \* \* Tentative plans are already being laid, also at the suggestion of our party, for an All-America Anti-Imperialist Congress to be held at Buenos Aires some time next year."

#### TO DEMAND UNITED STATES WITHDRAW ITS ARMED FORCES

The fourth convention listed among the concrete tasks of the party: "To carry on a systematic and active agitation against American imperialism, particularly in Latin America. To demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from foreign lands. \* \* \*

"To give active support to the activities of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League."

The same convention adopted a lengthy resolution with respect to the struggle against American imperialism. This resolution pointed out that "there is sufficient homogeneity to permit the building of a powerful continental movement of workers and farmers against American imperialism, and sufficient resentment due to the occupation of the Central American and Caribbean countries, the sustaining of autocracies, such as those of Venezuela and Peru, by United States aid, the interference in the internal affairs of all of the countries, the system of financial and military advisers, the monopolistic Monroe doctrine, and the robbery of the tremendous natural resources of Latin America."

The resolution declared that there were "millions groaning under the American imperialist rule" in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, etc., and that it was the task of the communists to give active support to the anti-American movements in the various countries in Latin America. The resolution continues:

"42. There is a strong tradition of Latin-American solidarity which is a historic force for the unification of the anti-imperialist movements of the various Latin-American countries. This will be an important weapon in the struggle against Wall Street. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League was created as the expression of the liberating movement of all the exploited peoples of the Continent. The Workers' Party took part in the creation. Represented in the league are also the Communist Parties of Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as student groups, labor organizations, peasant leagues, and national societies in various countries.

"43. For us the league constitutes an organizational expression of our determination to fight side by side with the exploited peoples of America's colonies and semicolonies. While we strive to make the groups affiliated to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League recognize in the communists and the Communist International, the leaders of the world struggle against imperialism, we must work conscientiously to build up the league itself, to push it into activity, and to make of it a powerful driving force for the overthrow of American imperialism.

#### CONCRETE PROGRAM OF JOINT ACTION

"44. The following is our concrete program of joint action with the exploited peoples for the struggle against American imperialism:

"(a) Expose the purpose and methods of American imperialism everywhere.

"(b) Demand independence for all American colonies and unconditional withdrawal of American troops from Latin America, Chinese, and other foreign soil.

"(c) Actively support Latin-American strikes against American concerns.

"(d) Ideological and practical struggle against the doctrine of Pan Americanism.

"(e) Expose and struggle against the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor as an agency of American imperialism, and the Mexican and American parties shall work out joint plans for exposing the true character of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and propagate the idea of the formation of a Latin-American labor federation with anti-imperialist tendencies.

"(f) Interchange of delegates at conventions and close cooperation with the Communist Parties of Latin America and fraternal relations with the parties of the Far East.

"(g) Help build the All-American Anti-Imperialist League into a powerful organization for the overthrow of American imperialism.

"(h) Immediately strive to build up sections of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in parts of the United States through affiliation of resident organizations of Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, etc.

"(i) Support the proposed plan of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League for an all-American conference against imperialism.

"(j) The *Machete*, organ of the Mexican Communist Party, and *El Libertador*, organ of the Anti-Imperialist League (published in Mexico), should be circulated among the Spanish-speaking workers of the United States."

#### RESOLUTION DIVULGES ACTIVITIES AND PLANS

The activities and plans of the American communists as regards the organization of opposition to the United States in Mexico and Latin America are summed up admirably in a resolution passed by the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party on November 12, 1926. This resolution reads as follows:

"The tasks of our party at the present time, as set forth in the resolution of the political committee, are those presented by the conditions of imperialism. American imperialism is able to win over large sections of the American workers by sharing with them a small part of superprofits and continues to extend its hegemony in foreign fields. However, the steady expansion of American capitalism upon an imperialist basis is accompanied by the enormous extension of the vulnerable surface which it presents to attack. Recent months have furnished striking evidence of the widespread movement for Latin-American unity against Wall Street. We cite particularly the present attitude of the Calles Government in Mexico—its general Latin Americanism, its policy in Central America, its tendency toward cooperation with the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and the decision of President Calles to send a personal representative to the Brussels World Conference against imperialism.

"The committee has repeatedly indicated that a basic task of any party situated in an imperialist country is to stimulate and give aid to the nationalist and national revolutionary movements in the colonial and semicolonial countries under the heel of imperialism. This, together with the work among the American masses, forms the basis of our party work. While our party has made considerable progress in anti-imperialist work, it is still far from a proper realization of the importance of this work. A far greater proportion of the party's resources must be utilized in anti-imperialist activities. District executive committees must have standing subcommittees on anti-imperialist activity and these must be directed by capable comrades. The party machinery on a district, as well as a national, scale must be drawn into this work.

"The anti-imperialist work has been greatly hampered by lack of sufficient comrades. The party must take measures to create and train a corps of comrades engaged directly in anti-imperialist work.

"In spite of many handicaps we have done much to build the All-American Anti-Imperialist League into an organization engaged in actual struggle against imperialism. We have carried on systematic work inside of the Pan American Federation of Labor and have achieved some valuable results there. We have participated in work against United States imperialism in a number of Latin-American countries, notably Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, and Peru. We have also established some contact with the Philippine independence movement, although we have yet to establish our own nucleus there.

"The main task for the period immediately ahead is the building of a substantial section of the A. A. A. I. L. (All-American Anti-Imperialist League) in the United States itself. This will be accomplished through the affiliation of groups organized around specific issues, such as hands-off-Mexico committees, etc. The Workers' (Communist) Party must remain the central factor in the United States section of the A. A. A. I. L., grouping around itself as closely as possible other working-class organizations."

The significance of Mexico in the eyes of the so-called Soviet Government is revealed in the following extract from the report of Chicherin, made at the third session of the Union Central Executive Committee in March, 1925:

"Resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico: In America, in this manner, we still stand before a question mark. But in this time we have succeeded in reestablishing diplomatic relations which give us a political base in the new continent with the neighbor of the United States—Mexico. The Mexican Government is based on the right trade unions and the radical small bourgeoisie. The Soviet Republic is extraordinarily popular in Mexico. Our plenipotentiary representative, Pestkovsky, met in Mexico the most enthusiastic reception, receiving constantly from all sides expressions of the most friendly, even enthusiastic, attitude toward the Soviet Republic. Mexico gives us thus a very convenient political base in America for the development of our further ties."

As respects relations between the soviet legation in Mexico City and communist activities being carried on in Mexico there is the following evidence:

"1. Statement by Mexican Labor Deputy Ricardo Trevino in the Mexican chamber of deputies on September 9, 1925:

"I can not say which are the better elements, whether ours or the reds or those whom the Russian minister brought. And on this point I must say that there are documents in which it is established that certain red and communist elements receive money from the said



minister and from the communists at Moscow in order to work along communist lines in Mexico against the United States, whereby they would provoke an international conflict.'

#### MEXICAN LABOR FEDERATION TO SOVIET MINISTER

"2. Communication addressed to the soviet minister by the central committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor by direction of the seventh congress of that organization:

"To the Minister of Russia in Mexico City. \* \* \* On the other hand, there was also considered by the convention the report referring to the fact that in the diplomatic mission in your charge moral and economic support is lent to so-called communist radical groups, the enemies of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of our Government.

"This central committee was ordered by the convention to inform you in your character as representative of Russia in Mexico that the Mexican labor movement represented by this confederation maintains the principle that the workers of each country must be organized in accordance with their opinions and necessities and that no nation has the right to impose nor to lay down for another the doctrine which must control its activities."

"3. Resolution adopted March 6, 1926, at the seventh annual convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor:

"\* \* \* 3. That a courteous invitation be extended by the central committee to the diplomatic representative of Russia accredited to Mexico, so that his office may abstain from lending moral and economic support to the so-called radical group, enemies of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of the Government."

#### EXHIBIT B

[From the New York Times of January 13, 1927]

#### TOO EASILY SCARED

No one need question the sincerity of Secretary Kellogg in confessing that the Washington administration is frightened by Bolshevik activities and threats in Mexico and Central America. No doubt he is able to quote chapter and verse from resolutions of the Third International declaring a ferocious purpose to provoke revolution in those regions. But this is only one of their glittering though futile plans of campaign. They have announced and undertaken to carry out similar grandiose projects in India and China, in England and Germany, as also in France. With what result? Ignominious failure all along the line. We know what they tried to do in this country, and what a wretched fiasco was the issue of all their plotting and mouthing and pouring out of money. They are, in fact, everywhere to-day outside of Russia, a discredited and hopeless lot. It is this well-known fact which makes it seem not a little humiliating that the Government of the United States with all its strength, with all the evidence it has of a convinced anti-Bolshevist sentiment among all but a handful of the 110,000,000 of its citizens, should attempt to justify what it has done in Nicaragua, and its suspicious attitude toward Mexico, by admitting that it stands in dread of the hand of Soviet Russia reaching across the ocean and striving to clutch Mexico and the Central American Republics.

It is not necessary to charge that all this is an afterthought or an excuse. But it does show a singular lack of perspective. We may have just grounds in our controversy with Mexico over the rights of American citizens in that Republic. We may have been doing only our duty in seeking to protect Americans resident in Nicaragua. But it does not seem worthy of the traditions of the Department of State to allege that our real actuating motive has been an ignoble fear of Russian revolutionists whose long record of blundering and disaster shows that they are not really to be feared. They certainly are not to be feared by the United States.

Going back to the essentials of the Nicaraguan complication and the Mexican difficulty, no reason has yet appeared why hope of a just settlement through conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration should be abandoned. The note of the Mexican foreign minister pointed out how "inexplicable" it would be if the United States, with its long championing of peaceful settlements, should now refuse to listen to any arguments but those of force. Especially has it been the boast of our Government in these recent years that it was not necessary to belong to the League of Nations in order to be an ardent lover of peace and always ready to compose international quarrels without resort to war.

Surely the way of reason is not closed to our Government. The administration has had no lack of evidence that the country is in no mood for warlike adventures. Doubtless the Government will receive due support in maintaining what it honestly believes to be the correct American position, but if it desires anything like enthusiastic acclaim it will work as hard as it can to be able to report to Congress that it has found a way to settle the disputes, both in Nicaragua and in Mexico, and to assure to the United States peace with honor.

#### EXHIBIT C

[From the New York World of January 13, 1927]

#### IF YOU WANT PEACE—

The extreme gravity of the Latin-American crisis can no longer be doubted. The United States is nearer to war with Mexico than it has been since Pershing's expedition and the landing at Vera Cruz. If the American people desire to preserve the peace, they have no time to lose in making their will known to the President, his Secretary of State, and to the Congress of the United States.

Yesterday Secretary Kellogg struck a blow at Mexico which can be interpreted in one of two ways: As utterly irresponsible or as deliberately unfriendly. He issued a document containing some vague resolutions and statements made by Russian Bolsheviks, and by implication held President Calles and the Mexican Government responsible for what the Bolsheviks said they hoped to do. There is no shred of evidence submitted to show that President Calles subscribed to the Bolshevik resolutions or agreed with them. The vaporings of communists in Moscow about Mexico are given out as if they were the policy of Mexico.

One can only characterize this as a degrading form of propaganda aimed either to save Mr. Kellogg's face in the Nicaraguan mess, or as part of a concerted effort on the part of the State Department to mislead and inflame American opinion as the prelude to a diplomatic rupture and an armed intervention. The incident of last November when the State Department made the same charge of Bolshevism anonymously through the Associated Press seems to point to the conclusion that a policy of deliberate incitement has been adopted. The concentration of armed forces which are much larger than any which could conceivably be employed in Nicaragua may have some bearing on the purposes of the administration.

If the American people want peace, they can not afford to wait until they have become entangled in Mexico, as they are already entangled in Nicaragua. They must act now before the fatal decisions are taken, before the war psychology is aroused and men cease to be reasonable. The situation is so delicate, the forces pressing for intervention are so powerful, the opposition is as yet so disorganized and unaroused that there is no telling what might happen if a blood-curdling incident were to occur in Mexican territory.

The stage is set for very serious things, and if the American people want peace they will have to begin to fight for it now. They can not trust either to the good intentions or to the wisdom of the State Department, for the State Department is clearly and unmistakably looking for trouble.

#### EXHIBIT D

[From the New York World of January 14, 1927]

#### A CRIME AGAINST PEACE

By virtue of the memorandum on communism in Latin America which he has submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Secretary Kellogg has gone over to the war party which now dominates the State Department. Mr. Kellogg is an amiable, nervous, ill-informed, and inadequate old gentleman who has not the strength of mind or the strength of character to resist the terrific pressure now being exerted to bring about a rupture with Mexico, the overthrow of Calles, and the establishment, through armed intervention, if necessary, of a government in Mexico that will submit to the domination of American and other foreign interests. The war party is almost in control. It has captured Mr. Kellogg. It is causing the profoundest embarrassment to the President; it has made deep inroads on Democratic Senators who would, if they were loyal to their convictions and had the courage of them, be standing openly for peace and conciliation.

The Kellogg memorandum on Bolshevism was written by a man who set out deliberately to poison the mind of the American people. Assuming that the American people are incapable of seeing through a tissue of misrepresentation, assuming that the American press is edited by men without a sense of responsibility, the official author of this document set out to make the American people think that the Mexican Government is directed from Moscow. Their theory is that if once the American people can be made to believe this there will be universal approval for the hostile measures that are contemplated.

Contemptible as the document is in its spirit, its purpose, its substance, and its reasoning, it is necessary to pause over it and analyze the character of the evidence on which the Secretary of State has put his seal. As evidence of the Bolshevik menace he submits the following documents:

"A. A resolution passed in July, 1924, by the third congress of the Red International of Trade Unions which was held in Moscow. It is 'an appeal to the toilers of Latin America.'

"B. A speech on February 4, 1926, by an unnamed representative of the American Communist Party at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International. He said that 'the Communist Party must become the defender of the oppressed peoples of Latin America.'

"C. The theses approved at the sixth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International in Moscow. The 'theses' say that 'Latin America also can and must become a basis of support against imperialism.'

"D. Instructions on March 15, 1926, to communists in the United States issued by the executive committee in Moscow. They are told to 'maintain the closest contact with the labor movement' in Cuba, the Philippines, etc.

"E. Extract from a report on 'anti-imperialist work' delivered to the fourth national convention of the American communists at Chicago in August, 1925. The report describes manifestoes issued and says that 'direct contact with Mexico was maintained \* \* \* through the visits of Comrades Johnstone, Gomez, and Lovestone to Mexico, and through steady correspondence.' Nothing is said about whom the comrades visited nor with whom they corresponded, except that Comrade Gomez appeared as a fraternal delegate from the Chicago communists to the convention of communists in Mexico City.

"F. Citations of the plans of American communists for 'joint action with the exploited peoples.'

"G. More citations of 'activities and plans' of American communists, as stated on November 12, 1926.

"H. Extract from report by the Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin to the central executive committee in March, 1925, at Moscow. Chicherin said, 'We have succeeded in reestablishing diplomatic relations which give us a political base in the new continent with the neighbor of the United States—Mexico. The Soviet Republic is extraordinarily popular in Mexico, and Mexico gives us thus a very convenient political base for the development of our further ties.'

Thus far Mr. Kellogg has not cited one single Mexican document, official or otherwise. All this evidence consists simply in the statements by Russians in Moscow or Americans in Chicago as to what they would like to do in Mexico.

We come at the end to three documents by Mexicans:

"A. Speech by Mexican Labor Deputy Trevino in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on September 9, 1925. He denounces the communists in Moscow for trying to provoke 'an international conflict' with the United States.

"B. Communication addressed to the soviet minister by the central committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor by direction of the seventh congress of that organization. It tells him to keep his hands off Mexico, because 'no nation has the right to impose nor to lay down for another the doctrine which must control its activities.'

"C. Resolution adopted March 6, 1926, at the seventh annual convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor asking the diplomatic representative of Russia to 'abstain from lending moral and economic support to the so-called radical group, enemies of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of the Government.'

On analysis, Secretary Kellogg's charges against Mexico collapse ignominiously. His own citations prove, first, that he has no evidence connecting the Mexican Government with the Communist International at Moscow and, second, that even Mexican labor has openly resisted communist activity.

What can be the mentality of a Secretary of State who will sponsor such balderdash as this memorandum? Here we are in the midst of the most delicate international crisis that has arisen since the war, and we find the Secretary of State engaged in slanderous insinuation against a friendly Government. Could anything be meaner, wicked, and more clearly in violation of all fair play and decency than a performance like this? What crime can an official commit that is worse than to spread malicious propaganda when peace between neighboring nations is at stake? There are inexcusable acts. This is an inexcusable act. This is a crime against the peace of the world. This is a crime against the honor of the United States.

The present difficulties with Mexico can not be peaceably composed unless the administration desires peace. There are grounds of legitimate dispute between the two Governments. The rights and the wrongs are not wholly on either side. But there is no question at issue between Mexico and the United States which is not susceptible ultimately of pacific settlement by men who are determined to maintain the peace. The resources of civilized dealing are not exhausted. They have not even been used. All that we have had so far is a debate at arm's length between smart and suspicious bureaucrats. We have not yet had an American ambassador in Mexico City who desired seriously to come to a direct personal understanding with officials who are beset on every side by the tremendous problems and the resultant hysteria of a social revolution and a religious reformation. We have not yet had an attempt by the President of the United States to step over and beyond the red tape and the confusion of the diplomats in order to come to some understanding for the orderly adjustment of the controversy. We have not yet invoked our treaty with Mexico, or The Hague Court, or any other body designed by civilized men for just such disputes as this.

We can not go further along the path the State Department is now taking if our purpose is to protect our honor and to be true to the

principles we profess. Revolution, perhaps war, much human misery, and a complete moral isolation throughout the world are at the end of the path along which a feeble old man is stumbling.

#### EXHIBIT E

[From the Baltimore Sun of January 14, 1927]

#### MR. KELLOGG'S STATEMENT

It is difficult to write moderately of the formal statement made before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Secretary of State Kellogg. For we doubt seriously that ever before in the history of this Nation has the head of the State Department appeared in public in a state of such utterly indecent intellectual exposure. Such drivel, offered by the Cabinet officer in charge of foreign relations to the Senate committee in charge of foreign relations, is, we believe, without previous example in the history of this country from the administration of George Washington to the administration of Calvin Coolidge.

Mr. Kellogg was invited to appear before the Senate committee to explain the basis and justification of the Government's policy in Nicaragua, and, of course, the interwoven policy in Mexico. In addition to the cross-table discussion, Mr. Kellogg left with the committee a paper captioned "Bolshevik Aims and Policies in Mexico and Latin America." He desired that to be given to the public, so that it must be assumed to be his reasoned defense to the American people of the course which has been followed. Let us pass over, for the moment, the broad question whether any "Bolshevik aims" warrant our Government in a policy of armed intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua and of spasmodic threats against Mexico. Let us see, from Mr. Kellogg's own statement, how grave are these specific "Bolshevik aims."

We learn, in the first place, that the plots to combat and overthrow American imperialism, particularly in Latin America, are formulated and fostered by the Workers' Party, which is the communist organization in this country. That party is nearer nothing than anything else that has a name, political or nonpolitical, between the two oceans. It is negligible in numbers. We venture to say, for example, that not 1 per cent of the readers of this paper know one member of the Workers' Party. More, it is a forlorn thing, despised alike of capital and labor, and dependent almost entirely upon silly official attention for public notice of any character. Yet more, its feeble thought has been chiefly fixed upon domestic affairs. Mr. Kellogg's own statement records a rebuke to it on that account from Moscow, and also records a statement made by the Workers' Party itself, no later than last November, that its "anti-imperialist work has been greatly hampered by lack of sufficient comrades."

What of the results of this organization's work in Latin America? It starts, of course, with capital against it, and must find its strength in the ranks of labor. On the question of the measure of strength it has acquired let Mr. Kellogg himself speak again. Repeatedly his own quotations from the Workers' Party's manifestoes reveal antagonism to that party from the Pan American Federation of Labor. And the fifth item of the Workers' Party program, as given by Mr. Kellogg, begins, "Expose and struggle against the so-called Pan American Federation of Labor." Indeed, the very last paragraph of Mr. Kellogg's statement reveals opposition by labor to the communists. It is a quotation from a protest by the Mexican Federation of Labor to the Russian Ambassador against his giving moral and economic support to the radical group—"enemies of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of the Government."

But let us turn now from these "Bolshevik aims" to the implications of Mr. Kellogg's argument. He makes no defense in this statement of our course. He simply says that the Bolsheviks are opposed to American imperialism. Must we, then, ride rough shod over Latin America because a handful of Bolsheviks preach opposition in Latin America to our imperialism? That question ought to arrest Americans who care for principles of justice. For those Americans who may care only for protection of dollars there is another question. Is it conceivable that this pitiable Workers' Party and its vague masters in Moscow, have made in the whole of their efforts one-hundredth part of the enmity for the United States that Mr. Kellogg, hysterical and irascible, has made in two months?

Elaborate parade of danger that would not scare a toothless old woman, and false policy even from the absurd and ludicrous standpoint that the danger is a reality—that is the sum total of Secretary Kellogg's statement. The only possible theory on which Mr. Kellogg can be acquitted of foolishness beyond words is that he is deliberately raising a vast bugaboo to cover State Department manipulations in Latin America for oil and other exploiting interests. And that would be a miserable means of defending his intelligence.

#### EXHIBIT F

[From the New York Evening Post of January 13, 1927]

#### MOSCOW AND NICARAGUA

If communistic activity in Central America is to be cited in justification of our course in Nicaragua a closer connection must be shown between this activity and the Sacasa movement than has yet been



exhibited. Secretary Kellogg can not seriously argue that a general intention on the part of the Bolshevik leaders to win the United States some time, somehow, warrants our intervening in a specific difficulty in a Central American country in which the issue of Bolshevism is not concerned.

The struggle between Diaz and Sacasa has not been depicted as a clash between capitalism and communism. It has seemed to be simply one of those old-fashioned political rivalries which formerly threw a good many of the Central and South American countries into periodical convulsions.

We have exerted our influence to put an end to this sort of "popular government" in the few places in which it still flourishes, our most important step toward this goal being the sponsoring of the treaties which provide that recognition shall be denied to a government which comes into power through a coup d'état or revolution, and that the leaders of such an upheaval shall be disqualified from assuming the presidency or the vice presidency of the nation concerned.

Solid considerations like those which inspired these treaties—considerations relating to the safety of life and property, both native and foreign, and the fundamental welfare of Central America—are the only justification for interference from us. If Bolshevism is to be added to the reasons for our action, it must be definitely connected with the particular situation which impels us to move. If the State Department has ground for believing that Sacasa is being aided and abetted by Bolshevik money, then Bolshevism may properly be cited as one of the hostile elements in the affair. But a mere general charge that Moscow is aiming at us through Mexico and Central America is not only irrelevant; it suggests that we haven't any specific justification for our course.

President Coolidge's special message put the matter about as well as it can be put. We are intervening in Nicaragua on recognized and perfectly definite grounds. There our case should be allowed to rest.

One point that has promptly been cleared up is that made in the accusation that the arms with which the forces of Sacasa are fighting Diaz were shipped from New Orleans under special licenses granted by our State Department. On its face it was incredible, but that fact did not nullify the need for a plain statement from Washington. The State Department's denial that any such licenses have been granted gives the canard its quietus.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire before moving an executive session to ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a telegram from the faculty, or a portion of the faculty, of the University of Texas upon the Mexican situation. I ask to have it all printed except the last three lines, which are merely personal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The telegram referred to is, as follows:

AUSTIN, TEX., January 13, 1927.

Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH,

Chairman Foreign Relations Committee,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: No people in the history of western civilization has ever needed a program for their social and economic uplift more than do the Mexican people to-day. It is the belief of the undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Texas that the Government of Mexico is honestly endeavoring to bring about the social and economic regeneration of its people, and that it is the plain duty of the United States to refrain from interference with this program, if it is not its positive duty, to assist in promoting it. Such a program as that of the Mexican Government can not, in our opinion, by the wildest stretch of the imagination be classed as Bolshevik. Certainly it will take more evidence to convince us that Mexico is Bolshevik than has been pointed out up to the present in the official statements that have been made public by the citing of a speech by one radical member of the Mexican Congress as proof that the Mexican Government is Bolshevik is absolutely contrary to the simplest rules of evidence. The mere fact that Bolsheviks in Moscow and the United States hope to establish their ideas in Mexico and the other Latin-American States does not offer any proof that the Governments of these States or their citizens are inclined to endorse Bolshevism, and up to the present no official information to that effect has been made public in considering the Mexican problem. One should take into account whether or not the Mexicans are entitled to acquire for themselves in 1927 what our English ancestors have acquired for themselves since Magna Charta.

Should the threats which we regard as more imaginary than real to American property rights in Mexico, many of which were acquired from the dictatorial government of Diaz and in a manner not free from suspicion—should these threats blind us to the human element of the Mexican problem? The dispute between the United States and Mexico over these property rights if it can not be settled by diplomacy should be arbitrated and no resort be made to armed aggression, an aggression justified largely by the alarmist cry of Bolshevism. If

diplomacy and arbitration fail, we feel that the people of the United States should realize that the total estimated investment of the entire American petroleum interests in Mexico is only about five times as much as the cost of the Pershing punitive expedition to Mexico in 1916-17, sent for the purpose of capturing one bandit, the infamous Pancho Villa, but in vain. At that time there was only one short casualty list; if, however, we go into Mexico now to fight the myth of Bolshevism, which our Government seeks to create, or for the crass materialistic purpose of defending title to American petroleum rights representing an investment of less than \$700,000,000, the American people ought to know that we are embarking on a war which will cost them many times the value of the property in question, which will cost the lives of many of our American youth, which will bring upon us the hatred of all of Latin-America and the scorn of the civilized world. The United States is too big and powerful not to be willing to arbitrate its dispute with weaker Mexico. The United States should be too proud to hide behind a smoke screen of Bolshevism; our Congress should be too statesmanlike to look upon this grave matter as simply a partisan issue. We believe that future history will record that you, more than any other man in the United States, stood in 1927 in the position to thwart a great miscarriage of justice and to save our Government from the future accusation of having acted with an ulterior and materialistic motive against the rights of small but independent nations like Mexico and Nicaragua. We believe that the present calls upon you to take the lead in restoring the deplorable and alarming loss of confidence throughout the world which our Government is experiencing as a result of unwarranted intervention in Nicaragua and threats against Mexico. \* \* \*

Chas. W. Ramsdell, professor of American history; W. E. Gettys, professor of sociology; E. T. Miller, professor of economics; C. Perry Patterson, professor of government; J. Lloyd Meacham, associate professor of government; Frederic Dun-calf, professor of medieval history; M. S. Handman, professor of economics; C. W. Hackett, professor of Latin-American history; George W. Stocking, professor of economics; C. T. Gray, professor of Education; T. W. Riker, professor of modern European history; J. E. Pearce, professor of anthropology; Robert A. Law, professor of English; C. A. Wiley, associate professor of economics.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BORAH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and thirty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 15, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 14, 1927

##### MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Benjamin F. Adams to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of two years, commencing July 1, 1926.

John W. Childress to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of three years, commencing July 1, 1926.

Blaine Mallan to be additional counsel of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, to be known as the peoples' counsel.

##### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Anna C. M. Tillinghast, of Cambridge, Mass., to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Boston, Mass.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Albert T. Morrison to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath.

(This doctor has passed the examination prescribed by law and the regulations of the service.)

##### REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

James Ross Waters, of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Cass Lake, Minn., vice Peter Michael Larson, term expired.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Amos W. W. Woodcock, of Maryland, to be United States attorney, district of Maryland. A reappointment, his term having expired.

##### UNITED STATES MARSHALS

James H. Hammons, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Kentucky, vice Edwin W. Pieper, appointed by court.

Harry S. Hubbard, of Porto Rico, to be United States marshal, district of Porto Rico. A reappointment, his term having expired.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY  
FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lieut. Charles Owen Wiselogle, Air Corps, with rank from June 30, 1926.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Eugene John Cramer, Veterinary Corps, from January 8, 1927.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Clayton Huddle Studebaker, Field Artillery, from January 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Albert James Wick, Coast Artillery Corps, from January 7, 1927.

PROMOTION IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be captain

First Lieut. Salvador Formoso Reyes, Philippine Scouts, from January 6, 1927.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Fred D. Perkins to be postmaster at Wetumpka, Ala., in place of F. D. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Addie M. Cannon to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ala., in place of A. M. Cannon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Warren L. Hollingsworth to be postmaster at Lincoln, Ala., in place of W. L. Hollingsworth. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

John M. Stapleton to be postmaster at Foley, Ala., in place of J. M. Stapleton. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

William L. Power to be postmaster at Blountsville, Ala., in place of W. L. Power. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

John L. Miller to be postmaster at Berry, Ala., in place of J. L. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Margaret E. Stephens to be postmaster at Attalla, Ala., in place of M. E. Stephens. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Fred M. Fitts to be postmaster at Alabama City, Ala., in place of F. M. Fitts. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Lillie C. Hays to be postmaster at Abbeville, Ala., in place of L. C. Hays. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

ARIZONA

Jerome B. Roberts to be postmaster at Parker, Ariz., in place of M. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired April 4, 1926.

ARKANSAS

Hiram S. Irwin to be postmaster at Clarendon, Ark., in place of H. S. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Leon E. Tennyson to be postmaster at Arkadelphia, Ark., in place of L. E. Tennyson. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Monroe J. Gogue to be postmaster at Rector, Ark., in place of M. J. Gogue. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

O. John Harkey, jr., to be postmaster at Ola, Ark., in place of O. J. Harkey, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Dennis M. Townsend to be postmaster at Mena, Ark., in place of D. M. Townsend. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Randolph M. Jordan to be postmaster at Fordyce, Ark., in place of R. M. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Dennis M. Lee to be postmaster at Flippin, Ark., in place of D. M. Lee. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

CALIFORNIA

Sherman G. Batchelor to be postmaster at San Bernardino, Calif., in place of S. G. Batchelor. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1927.

Warren N. Garland to be postmaster at Oakdale, Calif., in place of W. N. Garland. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1927.

Emerson B. Herrick to be postmaster at Lodi, Calif., in place of E. B. Herrick. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Bert W. Miller to be postmaster at Hilts, Calif., in place of B. W. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Henry Metzler to be postmaster at Fowler, Calif., in place of Henry Metzler. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1927.

Edna J. McGowan to be postmaster at Belmont, Calif., in place of E. J. McGowan. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1926.

COLORADO

Fred E. Maker to be postmaster at Grandlake, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Jessie L. Thurston to be postmaster at Carbondale, Colo., in place of H. J. Schwarzel, resigned.

Frank D. Aldridge to be postmaster at Wellington, Colo., in place of F. D. Aldridge. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Dixon D. Pennington to be postmaster at Victor, Colo., in place of D. D. Pennington. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1927.

William D. Asbury to be postmaster at Montrose, Colo., in place of W. D. Asbury. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1927.

Talitha B. Utterback to be postmaster at Mesa, Colo., in place of T. B. Utterback. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1926.

Gerald H. Denio to be postmaster at Eaton, Colo., in place of G. H. Denio. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Earl E. Ewing to be postmaster at Colorado Springs, Colo., in place of E. E. Ewing. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1927.

Agnes M. Ward to be postmaster at Bennett, Colo., in place of A. M. Ward. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

CONNECTICUT

William G. Mock to be postmaster at New Milford, Conn., in place of K. M. Spencer, deceased.

W. Gardiner Davis to be postmaster at Pomfret Center, Conn., in place of W. G. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

DELAWARE

LeRoy W. Hickman to be postmaster at Wilmington, Del., in place of L. W. Hickman. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

FLORIDA

Elizabeth D. Barnard to be postmaster at Tampa, Fla., in place of E. D. Barnard. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1927.

GEORGIA

Joseph C. Thames to be postmaster at Crumps Park, Ga., in place of L. A. Jenkins, removed.

William V. Cobb to be postmaster at Smyrna, Ga., in place of W. V. Cobb. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1926.

Clifton O. Lloyd to be postmaster at Lindale, Ga., in place of C. O. Lloyd. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1926.

Albert S. Hardy to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., in place of A. S. Hardy. Incumbent's commission expires March 3, 1927.

William C. Chambers to be postmaster at Fort Gaines, Ga., in place of W. C. Chambers. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

James A. Griffin to be postmaster at Cordele, Ga., in place of J. A. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

Robert H. Ridgway to be postmaster at Canon, Ga., in place of R. H. Ridgway. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1925.

IDAHOO

Myron A. Corner to be postmaster at Wallace, Idaho, in place of M. A. Corner. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Samuel P. Oldham to be postmaster at Rexburg, Idaho, in place of S. P. Oldham. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Hazel M. Vickrey to be postmaster at Firth, Idaho, in place of H. M. Vickrey. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

George F. Gleed to be postmaster at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, in place of G. F. Gleed. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.



## ILLINOIS

Vernon G. Keplinger to be postmaster at Waverly, Ill., in place of V. G. Keplinger. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1927.

William F. Hemenway to be postmaster at Sycamore, Ill., in place of W. F. Hemenway. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Charles L. Tanner to be postmaster at Saunemin, Ill., in place of C. L. Tanner. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Harold J. Henderson to be postmaster at Raymond, Ill., in place of H. J. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1926.

John Lawrence, jr., to be postmaster at O'Fallon, Ill., in place of John Lawrence, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Benjamin S. Price to be postmaster at Mount Morris, Ill., in place of B. S. Price. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Margaret B. Heider to be postmaster at Minok, Ill., in place of M. B. Heider. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

John A. Dausmann to be postmaster at Lebanon, Ill., in place of J. A. Dausmann. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Roy F. Dusenbury to be postmaster at Kankakee, Ill., in place of R. F. Dusenbury. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1927.

Peter H. Conzet to be postmaster at Greenup, Ill., in place of P. H. Conzet. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

John J. Stowe to be postmaster at Girard, Ill., in place of J. J. Stowe. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

George J. Rohweder to be postmaster at Geneseo, Ill., in place of G. J. Rohweder. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1927.

John J. Lord to be postmaster at Galva, Ill., in place of J. J. Lord. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Harry S. Farmer to be postmaster at Farmer City, Ill., in place of H. S. Farmer. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Evelyn E. O'Brien to be postmaster at Amboy, Ill., in place of E. E. O'Brien. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

## INDIANA

Earl R. Hoyt to be postmaster at Pekin, Ind., in place of H. C. Littell, resigned.

Louis Pfeifferle, jr., to be postmaster at National Military Home, Ind., in place of J. R. Kelley, removed.

Orville B. Kilmer to be postmaster at Warsaw, Ind., in place of O. B. Kilmer. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

George E. Jones to be postmaster at Peru, Ind., in place of G. E. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Ralph W. Gaylor to be postmaster at Mishawaka, Ind., in place of R. W. Gaylor. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Jesse E. Harvey to be postmaster at Markle, Ind., in place of J. E. Harvey. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Garrett W. Gossard to be postmaster at Kempton, Ind., in place of G. W. Gossard. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1926.

Hattie M. Craw to be postmaster at Jonesboro, Ind., in place of H. M. Craw. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Morton Hefner to be postmaster at Delphi, Ind., in place of Morton Hefner. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Frank Lyon to be postmaster at Arcadia, Ind., in place of Frank Lyon. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

## IOWA

Gabriel L. Archer to be postmaster at St. Charles, Iowa, in place of G. L. Archer. Incumbent's commission expired December 30, 1926.

Edward K. Pitman to be postmaster at Northwood, Iowa, in place of Iver Iverson. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1926.

Henry H. Gilbertson to be postmaster at Lansing, Iowa, in place of H. H. Gilbertson. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Lorenzo D. Howorth to be postmaster at Dunlap, Iowa, in place of L. D. Howorth. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1927.

John F. Schoof to be postmaster at Denver, Iowa, in place of J. F. Schoof. Incumbent's commission expired December 28, 1926.

Jesse A. Barnes to be postmaster at Brooklyn, Iowa, in place of J. A. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1927.

## KANSAS

Everett H. Cutbirth to be postmaster at Silver Lake, Kans., in place of C. O. Cutbirth, deceased.

Nettie M. Cox to be postmaster at Wellington, Kans., in place of N. M. Cox. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Rollie B. Terrill to be postmaster at Robinson, Kans., in place of H. S. Bearg. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1924.

James M. Kersey to be postmaster at Parsons, Kans., in place of J. M. Kersey. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Frank H. Dieter to be postmaster at Oakhill, Kans., in place of F. H. Dieter. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Elam Shaffstall to be postmaster at Luray, Kans., in place of Elam Shaffstall. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Carl O. Lincoln to be postmaster at Lindsborg, Kans., in place of C. O. Lincoln. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Gordon K. Logan to be postmaster at Kirwin, Kans., in place of G. K. Logan. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

Charles H. Browne to be postmaster at Horton, Kans., in place of C. H. Browne. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

William R. Waring to be postmaster at Hope, Kans., in place of W. R. Waring. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1927.

Albert H. Herman to be postmaster at Hiawatha, Kans., in place of A. H. Herman. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

Frank H. Hanson to be postmaster at Haddam, Kans., in place of F. H. Hanson. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Delle Duncan to be postmaster at Esbon, Kans., in place of Delle Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

Norman W. Nixon to be postmaster at Downs, Kans., in place of N. W. Nixon. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

William D. Hale to be postmaster at Dexter, Kans., in place of W. D. Hale. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Hester Goldsmith to be postmaster at Cheney, Kans., in place of Hester Goldsmith. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Lewis Thomas to be postmaster at Argonia, Kans., in place of Lewis Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Clark L. Porter to be postmaster at Blue Mound, Kans., in place of C. L. Porter. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

## KENTUCKY

Walter Creech to be postmaster at Cumberland, Ky., in place of G. H. Lawrence, removed.

## LOUISIANA

Noah Wise to be postmaster at Woodworth, La., in place of N. M. Landrum, resigned.

Alexander E. Harding to be postmaster at Slidell, La., in place of A. E. Harding. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1927.

Joe M. Henley to be postmaster at Selma, La., in place of S. M. McCarty. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1926.

Irma M. Perret to be postmaster at Edgard, La., in place of B. J. Jacob. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1926.

## MAINE

Cecil E. Sadler to be postmaster at Limerick, Me., in place of A. A. Swasey, removed.

Michael J. Kennedy to be postmaster at Woodland, Me., in place of M. J. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Jesse B. Crosby to be postmaster at Dennysville, Me., in place of J. B. Crosby. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

## MARYLAND

Hobart B. Noll to be postmaster at Woodstock, Md., in place of H. B. Noll. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Ernest W. Pickett to be postmaster at Woodbine, Md., in place of E. W. Pickett. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Elias N. McAllister to be postmaster at Vienna, Md., in place of E. N. McAllister. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Harry L. Feeser to be postmaster at Taneytown, Md., in place of H. L. Feeser. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

William Melville to be postmaster at Sykesville, Md., in place of William Melville. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Milton D. Reid to be postmaster at New Windsor, Md., in place of M. D. Reid. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Elwood L. Murray to be postmaster at Hampstead, Md., in place of E. L. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

George M. Evans to be postmaster at Elkton, Md., in place of G. M. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1927.

Thomas B. Griffith to be postmaster at Cockeysville, Md., in place of T. B. Griffith. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

H. Vincent Flook to be postmaster at Boonsboro, Md., in place of H. V. Flook. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1927.

## MASSACHUSETTS

George H. Lochman to be postmaster at Winchester, Mass., in place of G. H. Lochman. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

William K. Kaynor to be postmaster at Springfield, Mass., in place of W. K. Kaynor. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Robert H. Howes to be postmaster at Southboro, Mass., in place of R. H. Howes. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Albert Pierce to be postmaster at Salem, Mass., in place of Albert Pierce. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Thomas Smith to be postmaster at North Grafton, Mass., in place of Thomas Smith. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

John H. Baker to be postmaster at Marlboro, Mass., in place of J. H. Baker. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Edmund Spencer to be postmaster at Lenox, Mass., in place of Edmund Spencer. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1927.

Charles E. Goodhue to be postmaster at Ipswich, Mass., in place of C. E. Goodhue. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Carl D. Thatcher to be postmaster at Housatonic, Mass., in place of C. D. Thatcher. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Augustus J. Formhals to be postmaster at Erving, Mass., in place of A. J. Formhals. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Joseph E. Herrick to be postmaster at Beverly, Mass., in place of J. E. Herrick. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Clarence E. Deane to be postmaster at Athol, Mass., in place of C. E. Deane. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

## MICHIGAN

William J. Putnam to be postmaster at Goodrich, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Homer L. Allard to be postmaster at Sturgis, Mich., in place of H. L. Allard. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Charles A. Jordan to be postmaster at Saline, Mich., in place of C. A. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Frank B. Housel to be postmaster at St. Louis, Mich., in place of F. B. Housel. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Charles H. Dodge to be postmaster at Romeo, Mich., in place of C. H. Dodge. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Dorr A. Rosencrans to be postmaster at Reed City, Mich., in place of D. A. Rosencrans. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Charles J. Kappler to be postmaster at Port Austin, Mich., in place of C. J. Kappler. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Arthur Locke to be postmaster at Middleton, Mich., in place of Arthur Locke. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Carl A. Anderson to be postmaster at Menominee, Mich., in place of C. A. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1927.

Ira J. Stephens to be postmaster at Mendon, Mich., in place of I. J. Stephens. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Ernest A. Densmore to be postmaster at Mason, Mich., in place of E. A. Densmore. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Herbert E. Ward to be postmaster at Bangor, Mich., in place of H. E. Ward. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

## MINNESOTA

Gustav O. Schlick to be postmaster at Lucan, Minn., in place of Ida Dickerson, resigned.

Edward Odberg to be postmaster at Kettle River, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Wilson W. Wright to be postmaster at Cromwell, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Frank H. Wherland to be postmaster at Welcome, Minn., in place of F. H. Wherland. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Almer B. Nelson to be postmaster at Warren, Minn., in place of A. B. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

John P. Paulson to be postmaster at Two Harbors, Minn., in place of J. P. Paulson. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1926.

Mae A. Lovestrom to be postmaster at Stephen, Minn., in place of M. A. Lovestrom. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1926.

John Schmelz to be postmaster at Springfield, Minn., in place of John Schmelz. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

George L. Chesley to be postmaster at Pipestone, Minn., in place of G. L. Chesley. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1927.

Kate M. Shubert to be postmaster at Hastings, Minn., in place of K. M. Shubert. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

Edwin Mattson to be postmaster at Breckenridge, Minn., in place of Edwin Mattson. Incumbent's commission expired December 27, 1926.

Henry H. Lukken to be postmaster at Boyd, Minn., in place of H. H. Lukken. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

## MISSISSIPPI

Nettie Ditsworth to be postmaster at Lucedale, Miss., in place of J. A. DeMonbrun, removed.

## MISSOURI

Harris L. Fox to be postmaster at Willard, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Prentiss H. Percifull to be postmaster at Cowgill, Mo., in place of I. N. Parrish, resigned.

Felix J. Boesche to be postmaster at Unionville, Mo., in place of L. M. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1926.

Harvey H. Fluhart to be postmaster at Stewartville, Mo., in place of H. H. Fluhart. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

Clara S. Beck to be postmaster at Norborne, Mo., in place of C. S. Beck. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

Henry C. Brantley to be postmaster at Newtown, Mo., in place of H. C. Brantley. Incumbent's commission expired September 2, 1926.

Robert F. Stalling to be postmaster at Lexington, Mo., in place of R. F. Stalling. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1927.

Floyd O. King to be postmaster at Leasburg, Mo., in place of F. O. King. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Walter C. Haferkamp to be postmaster at Augusta, Mo., in place of W. C. Haferkamp. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1926.

## MONTANA

John B. Goodman to be postmaster at Gildford, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.



Arthur C. Baker to be postmaster at Hamilton, Mont., in place of A. C. Baker. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

John M. Bever to be postmaster at Bridger, Mont., in place of J. M. Bever. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

## NEBRASKA

Otto Dau to be postmaster at Yutan, Nebr., in place of Otto Dau. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1927.

Herbert C. Wilkinson to be postmaster at Weeping Water, Nebr., in place of H. C. Wilkinson. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Ross L. Douglas to be postmaster at Litchfield, Nebr., in place of H. E. Mallory. Incumbent's commission expired July 18, 1926.

Elmer E. Gockley to be postmaster at Edison, Nebr., in place of E. E. Gockley. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Sturley T. Stevens to be postmaster at Comstock, Nebr., in place of S. T. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1926.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

James R. Kill Kelley to be postmaster at Wilton, N. H., in place of J. R. Kill Kelley. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Harlie A. Cole to be postmaster at Groveton, N. H., in place of H. A. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Josie L. Pascoe to be postmaster at Chocorua, N. H., in place of J. L. Pascoe. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1926.

## NEW JERSEY

Richard W. Rosenbaum to be postmaster at Sea Isle City, N. J., in place of J. T. Chapman, deceased.

William R. Mayer to be postmaster at Cresskill, N. J., in place of Mary Hanfmann, failed to qualify.

Hillis K. Colkitt to be postmaster at Vincentown, N. J., in place of H. K. Colkitt. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1926.

Thomas F. Zettlemoyer to be postmaster at Sewaren, N. J., in place of T. F. Zettlemoyer. Incumbent's commission expired December 28, 1926.

George I. Harvey to be postmaster at Palmyra, N. J., in place of G. I. Harvey. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1927.

John Rotherham to be postmaster at Jersey City, N. J., in place of John Rotherham. Incumbent's commission expires March 2, 1927.

## NEW MEXICO

Pearl B. Grady to be postmaster at Texico, N. Mex., in place of H. H. De Lozier. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1926.

## NEW YORK

William S. Finney to be postmaster at Cayuga, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Sarah M. Todd to be postmaster at Castle Point, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Henry Neddo to be postmaster at Whitehall, N. Y., in place of Henry Neddo. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

William H. Young to be postmaster at Voorheesville, N. Y., in place of W. H. Young. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Thomas S. Spear to be postmaster at Sinclairville, N. Y., in place of T. S. Spear. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

F. Wallace Doying to be postmaster at Scarboro, N. Y., in place of H. L. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1926.

Stuart W. Smyth to be postmaster at Owego, N. Y., in place of S. W. Smyth. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1927.

Charles A. Gaylord to be postmaster at North Tonawanda, N. Y., in place of C. A. Gaylord. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Henry S. Whitney to be postmaster at Manlius, N. Y., in place of H. S. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

George F. Yapple to be postmaster at Loch Sheldrake, N. Y., in place of G. F. Yapple. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

George W. Van Hyning to be postmaster at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in place of G. W. Van Hyning. Incumbent's commission expired December 28, 1926.

Sister Mary M. McCue to be postmaster at Gabriels, N. Y., in place of Sister M. M. McCue. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

Wade E. Gayer to be postmaster at Fulton, N. Y., in place of W. E. Gayer. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1927.

Max J. Lahr to be postmaster at Fillmore, N. Y., in place of M. J. Lahr. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Lucy B. Hofter to be postmaster at Sunbury, N. C., in place of J. E. Corbitt, removed.

R. Jennings White to be postmaster at Conway, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Anna M. Gibson to be postmaster at Gibson, N. C., in place of W. Z. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Joseph K. Mason to be postmaster at Durham, N. C., in place of J. K. Mason. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

William R. Freshwater to be postmaster at Burlington, N. C., in place of J. G. King. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1926.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Hazel Marking to be postmaster at Scranton, N. Dak., in place of S. B. Marking, deceased.

Gus W. Hokanson to be postmaster at Fort Yates, N. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Odin Stompro to be postmaster at Columbus, N. Dak., in place of T. G. Peterson, removed.

Fred E. Ackermann to be postmaster at Wishek, N. Dak., in place of F. E. Ackermann. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

Josephine M. Lierboe to be postmaster at Turtle Lake, N. Dak., in place of A. T. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Flora Bangasser to be postmaster at Norma, N. Dak., in place of Flora Bangasser. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Martin H. Weber to be postmaster at New Leipzig, N. Dak., in place of M. H. Weber. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1926.

Marion C. Houser to be postmaster at Napoleon, N. Dak., in place of M. C. Houser. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Burt E. Stewart to be postmaster at Minot, N. Dak., in place of B. E. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1926.

Helen J. Beaty to be postmaster at Manning, N. Dak., in place of H. J. Beaty. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1926.

George Hummel to be postmaster at Gackle, N. Dak., in place of George Hummel. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Charles E. Watkins to be postmaster at Dunseith, N. Dak., in place of W. E. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1926.

## OHIO

Walter W. Wiant to be postmaster at St. Paris, Ohio, in place of W. W. Wiant. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

William H. Harsha to be postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, in place of W. H. Harsha. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1927.

Allen E. Young to be postmaster at Medina, Ohio, in place of A. E. Young. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1926.

William H. Hunt to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in place of W. H. Hunt. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1927.

Mary E. Ross to be postmaster at Lebanon, Ohio, in place of M. E. Ross. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

John W. McCoy to be postmaster at Barberton, Ohio, in place of J. W. McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

## OKLAHOMA

Estella Sahland to be postmaster at Locust Grove, Okla., in place of J. T. Webb, resigned.

Murray M. Adams to be postmaster at Denoya, Okla., in place of Earl Leeper, removed.

George Logsdon to be postmaster at Taloga, Okla., in place of George Logsdon. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Thomas W. Kelly to be postmaster at Stillwater, Okla., in place of T. W. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

William A. Peters to be postmaster at Sallisaw, Okla., in place of W. A. Peters. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1926.

Hubbard A. Babb to be postmaster at Hugo, Okla., in place of H. A. Babb. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1927.

Effie J. Malone to be postmaster at Harrah, Okla., in place of E. J. Malone. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

Ward Guffy to be postmaster at Cleveland, Okla., in place of Ward Guffy. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1926.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Maude McCracken to be postmaster at Volant, Pa., in place of J. M. Graham, resigned.

Floyd A. Hellyer to be postmaster at Cranesville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Bess L. Thomas to be postmaster at New Bethlehem, Pa., in place of B. L. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Thomas J. Morgan to be postmaster at Nanticoke, Pa., in place of T. J. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

William H. Young to be postmaster at McDonald, Pa., in place of W. H. Young. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Daniel M. Saul to be postmaster at Kutztown, Pa., in place of D. M. Saul. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Edward A. P. Christley to be postmaster at Ellwood City, Pa., in place of E. A. P. Christley. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Ida M. Mingle to be postmaster at Birmingham, Pa., in place of I. M. Mingle. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1927.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Frank E. Stephan to be postmaster at Tolstoy, S. Dak., in place of P. H. Bitzer, removed.

Clarence I. Hougén to be postmaster at Wilmot, S. Dak., in place of C. I. Hougén. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

Mathias D. Elde to be postmaster at Howard, S. Dak., in place of M. D. Elde. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Frank Den Beste to be postmaster at Corsica, S. Dak., in place of Frank Den Beste. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

George E. Conrick to be postmaster at Chamberlain, S. Dak., in place of G. E. Conrick. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Evert D. Law to be postmaster at Bonestell, S. Dak., in place of E. D. Law. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

#### TENNESSEE

Mrs. Reece E. Rogers to be postmaster at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., in place of W. M. Rogers, deceased.

Michel K. Freeman to be postmaster at Westmoreland, Tenn., in place of M. K. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Robert O. Greene to be postmaster at Troy, Tenn., in place of R. O. Greene. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Simon C. Dodson to be postmaster at Sparta, Tenn., in place of S. C. Dodson. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

Charles K. Metcalf to be postmaster at National Sanatorium, Tenn., in place of C. K. Metcalf. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

John H. Wilson to be postmaster at Kingston, Tenn., in place of J. H. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Alvin M. Stout to be postmaster at Greenfield, Tenn., in place of A. M. Stout. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Norman Massa to be postmaster at Cookeville, Tenn., in place of Norman Massa. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1927.

Douglas B. Hill to be postmaster at Collierville, Tenn., in place of R. D. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1926.

#### TEXAS

Albert E. Newman to be postmaster at Texas City, Tex., in place of A. E. Newman. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

Edward N. Mulkey to be postmaster at Sherman, Tex., in place of E. N. Mulkey. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1927.

Nathaniel B. Spearman to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Tex., in place of N. B. Spearman. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Jackson E. Brannen to be postmaster at Littlefield, Tex., in place of W. J. Wade. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1926.

Rufus H. Windham to be postmaster at Kirbyville, Tex., in place of R. H. Windham. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

Adah L. Ridenhower to be postmaster at Hico, Tex., in place of A. L. Ridenhower. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

Stanley F. Labus to be postmaster at Falls City, Tex., in place of S. F. Labus. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1926.

John A. Weyand to be postmaster at Carmine, Tex., in place of J. A. Weyand. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1927.

#### UTAH

Joseph B. Wright to be postmaster at Midvale, Utah, in place of J. B. Wright. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

John A. Call to be postmaster at Bountiful, Utah, in place of J. A. Call. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1927.

John E. Chadwick to be postmaster at American Fork, Utah, in place of J. E. Chadwick. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1926.

Herschel E. Calderwood to be postmaster at Coalville, Utah, in place of H. E. Calderwood. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1926.

#### VIRGINIA

Eugene C. Geary to be postmaster at Woodstock, Va., in place of E. C. Geary. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Campbell Slemph to be postmaster at Wise, Va., in place of Campbell Slemph. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Jacob H. Furr to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Va., in place of J. H. Furr. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Everett M. Berrey to be postmaster at Luray, Va., in place of E. M. Berrey. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1927.

Gatewood L. Schumaker to be postmaster at Covington, Va., in place of G. L. Schumaker. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1927.

John R. Yates to be postmaster at Brookneal, Va., in place of J. R. Yates. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1927.

James C. Beatty to be postmaster at Bluemont, Va., in place of J. E. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1924.

#### WASHINGTON

Orien L. Renn to be postmaster at Touchet, Wash., in place of O. L. Renn. Incumbent's commission expired September 20, 1926.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Curtis K. Stem to be postmaster at Weirton, W. Va., in place of C. K. Stem. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

Nell Bennett to be postmaster at Pickens, W. Va., in place of A. W. Ewing. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1926.

Thomas C. Scott to be postmaster at Philippi, W. Va., in place of T. C. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1927.

Claude W. Harris to be postmaster at Kimball, W. Va., in place of C. W. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

E. Chase Bare to be postmaster at Alderson, W. Va., in place of E. C. Bare. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1927.

#### WISCONSIN

LeRoy Winters to be postmaster at Twin Lakes, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.



Charles R. Roskie to be postmaster at Montello, Wis., in place of Charles Brown, deceased.

Lester C. Porter to be postmaster at Fontana, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Mathias F. Adler to be postmaster at Waunakee, Wis., in place of M. F. Adler. Incumbent's commission expired September 2, 1926.

Oscar C. Wertheimer to be postmaster at Watertown, Wis., in place of O. C. Wertheimer. Incumbent's commission expires March 2, 1927.

Benjamin Y. Hallock to be postmaster at Verona, Wis., in place of J. F. Matts. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1926.

John M. Albers to be postmaster at Thiensville, Wis., in place of J. M. Albers. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

Hilary L. Haessly to be postmaster at Theresa, Wis., in place of H. L. Haessly. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Alice M. Clinton to be postmaster at Sullivan, Wis., in place of A. M. Clinton. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Margaret E. Glassow to be postmaster at Schofield, Wis., in place of M. E. Glassow. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Clytie Geiger to be postmaster at Rothschild, Wis., in place of Clytie Geiger. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Emile Klentz to be postmaster at Reeseville, Wis., in place of Emile Klentz. Incumbent's commission expired August 14, 1926.

Allen W. Wiggin to be postmaster at Plymouth, Wis., in place of A. W. Wiggin. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Alice E. Ford to be postmaster at Pelican Lake, Wis., in place of A. E. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Orris O. Smith to be postmaster at Pardeeville, Wis., in place of O. O. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

George W. Taft to be postmaster at Necedah, Wis., in place of G. W. Taft. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Marinus Jensen to be postmaster at Mountain, Wis., in place of Marinus Jensen. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Earle R. Schilling to be postmaster at Minocqua, Wis., in place of E. R. Schilling. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Winford Suits to be postmaster at Medford, Wis., in place of Winford Suits. Incumbent's commission expired September 15, 1926.

Gilbert J. Grell to be postmaster at Johnson Creek, Wis., in place of G. J. Grell. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Lewis M. Smith to be postmaster at Jefferson, Wis., in place of L. M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Andrew J. Bosch to be postmaster at Gratiot, Wis., in place of A. J. Bosch. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1926.

Elsie O. Barnes to be postmaster at Friendship, Wis., in place of E. O. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

George A. Potter to be postmaster at Fort Atkinson, Wis., in place of G. A. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Clara M. Johnson to be postmaster at Ettrick, Wis., in place of C. M. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Grace E. Skinner to be postmaster at Endeavor, Wis., in place of Ella Gothompson. Incumbent's commission expired May 3, 1926.

Grant E. Denison to be postmaster at Carrollville, Wis., in place of G. E. Denison. Incumbent's commission expired July 26, 1926.

Clarence B. Jensen to be postmaster at Cambridge, Wis., in place of C. B. Jensen. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Joseph R. Frost to be postmaster at Avoca, Wis., in place of J. R. Frost. Incumbent's commission expired July 26, 1926.

John S. Farrell to be postmaster at Green Bay, Wis., in place of J. S. Farrell. Incumbent's commission expired January 3, 1927.

William W. Winchester to be postmaster at Amery, Wis., in place of W. W. Winchester. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1927.

## CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 14, 1927*

### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Thomas J. Sparks to be United States attorney for the western district of Kentucky.

### REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

Albert G. Stubblefield to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo.

### POSTMASTERS

#### ILLINOIS

Jesse E. Miller, Cairo.  
Orville L. Davis, Champaign.  
Henry W. Schwartz, Dupo.  
Henry E. Farnam, Pawnee.  
Robert H. Christen, Pecatonica.

#### MICHIGAN

Leroy M. Guinniss, Algonac.  
John J. Ellis, jr., Calumet.  
Ida L. Sherman, Pullman.

#### MISSOURI

Emanuel S. Lawbaugh, St. Marys.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Solomon Hoy, Fort Pierre.  
Gunnell M. Gorder, Frederick.  
Benjamin R. Stone, Lead.  
Clarence A. Carlson, Philip.  
Matt Flavin, Sturgis.

#### TENNESSEE

Gordon P. Hyatt, Ducktown.  
Gertrude Jamison, Millington.  
Joseph M. Patterson, Watertown.

#### WISCONSIN

Lyle H. Nolop, Alma Center.  
Ora C. Thompson, Argyle.  
Peter E. Korb, Boyd.  
Otto C. Nienas, Camp Douglas.  
Imogene Croghan, Cascade.  
Edwin H. Jost, Cleveland.  
Paul Mlodzik, Cudahy.  
Joseph W. Jacobson, Dane.  
Annie E. Nelson, Dresser Junction.  
Anna J. Johnson, Fairwater.  
Gerrit J. Vredevelt, Friesland.  
William Kotvis, Hillsboro.  
Clarence J. Fleweger, Kimberly.  
Ethel F. Pilgrim, Menomonee Falls.  
Edward V. Snider, Mosinee.  
Charles S. Brent, Oconomowoc.  
Herman Graskamp, Oostburg.  
Henry F. Delles, Port Washington.  
Otto A. Olson, Star Prairie.  
Louis C. Currier, Stoughton.  
Hall L. Brooks, Tomahawk.

### WITHDRAWAL

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate January 14, 1927*

### POSTMASTER

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Robert Parnell to be postmaster at Stirrat, in the State of West Virginia.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, January 14, 1927

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, for the birth of every day we bless Thee; for every hope that makes life worth while we praise Thee. Truly, in Thee we find our rest and full security. Thy providence is a daily miracle—so sure, so rich, and so inexhaustible. Oh, may it never be overlooked or undervalued. Fill our lives with mighty meaning and inspire them with a pulsing passion to realize it. The Lord most graciously look upon our country with great favor. Bless all institutions that help men and that make him worthier as Thy child. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.